fords, was at the last fair, and made some

satisfactory sales and has opened up a market for more. Breeders should re-

nember this fair at North Branch and

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Agricultural.

HOW TO RAISE BIG CROPS.

The Willing World recently published the following in regard to the cultivation of wheat. The statement made of the big crops raised in Belgium is well authenticated, but land is too cheap and labor too dear in most parts of the United States to render such methods practicable among our farmers. Look at the immense amount of labor such a system would involve. With the improved machinery now available a single hand in America can take care of ten acres much more easily than he could take care of one in the way indicated. The World says:

"It has often been asserted by advanced agriculturists that if wheat, either spring or winter, is sown in drills, far enough apart to admit of using a horse hoe be tween the rows, both to keep down weeds and loosen and aerate the soil, the yield might be increased to a marvelous extent more than it now is in this country.

"In proof of this, a recent observing and intelligent traveler in Belgium gives the mode of culture there and the vield. which sometimes, with very favorable weather for harvest, reaches as high as 160 bushels per acre. This is one of the most fertile, prosperous, and most populous countries in the world, supporting 481.71 persons to the square mile, against 13.92 in the United States and [216.62 in Germany. Winter wheat is a staple crop there on their high priced small farms of only an acre or two. The land is highly manured in Autumn, well harrowed fall in seed beds, very thickly, on the highest and best location, where it is not drowning out, or smothering under the

"In the spring the main fields are again thinned out by being taken up, separated drills with a tool called a dibble, which the field may grow even and regular.

"When the plants have commenced growing, the soil is thoroughly and constantly stirred, either by means of hand or horse power. Every weed and all foreign plants are destroyed, and nothing but what is wanted, the article itself, is allowed to grow. There are very seldom any extensive failures of crops thus carefully and scientifically grown. The yield in this country, and the crop always and surely pays the cultivator.

"It is asserted that such pains would not pay to apply to crops in this country. But do we not go to the opposite extreme? Has it ever been tried? It certainly would pay satisfactorily if applied to choice varieties in small quantities, about to be used for seed. It is certainly better to till the case here."

Among the notable events in stock circles in England was the recent sale of the herd of orthorns owned by Mr. Hotford, and wholly of Bates blood. Seven Dukes and Duchesses were sold, some of them calves and yearlings. They made an average of £750, or in American currency, about \$3,750 per head. The highest priced one was a beautiful red cow, which went to Lord Bective at 1,500 guineas, after a sharp struggle. Of the whole herd, 38 in number, the average was £200, 6s., 7d., or about \$1,000. It is very evident that good Shorthorns are still in demand, and an appreciation in values is altogether probable within a short time.

CLOVER AND WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. valuable paper your views on whether the soil of Michigan can be kept up merely

for that purpose, etc., etc.

I am a Vermont man and find the soil and manner of farming here in Michigan

FRANKLIN, Oakland Co., Mich.

ER's "views" upon a very important point in the management of a Michigan farm. If there is a difference of opinion upon the value of clover to "keep up" the soil and also to improve its fertility, that opinion must be based upon the practice of farming in a climate and variety of soil so radically different from ours that the comparison is valueless. No farmer of experience on Michigan soil will hesitate to affirm that clover and plaster are the true and only sources of fertility that can be relied upon to keep up the fertility of our farms. This correspondent is wise in calling for advice rather than to follow the practice prevailing in Vermont, with the expectation of engrafting their system upon ours as an improvement. When the soil of Vermont is so worn as to become sterile, the only recourse is to manure heavily, to bring it up again. That soil often is not so much lacking in fertility as in mechanical structure and the influence of a cool climate. The office of manure is not so much to add to its fertility, as to enliven, loosen, and warm up the cold, hard, inert mass. Clover sown on such a soil would have a tendency to produce the same effect as is produced by the manure, but the native grasses must first be subdued before clover can gain a foothold. Here the case is different, clover takes readily unless the soil is too much worn, and, through its adaptation to store up fertility and also to render the soil active, it will sustain the fertility of our soil, and indeed improve it. The fact is very apparent that the value of clover as a renovator of worn soil, and as a means of im proving good soil, is not as fully appre ciated as it ought to be. The skepticism existing, and the talk about the heavy draft upon the soil, and its effect upon its

is fair. We have been listening to these our main stay and will continue to be, or ever skeptical he may now be. A. C. G. the experience of many years will count

for nothing.

From the beginning of the 16th century until the present day the farmers of Belgium have continued the use of clover, several times, and got into the best possi- and it is their main dependence to keep ble condition. The grain is sown in the up the soil and increase its productiveness. They were driven to it through necessity. Their soil generally consisted likely to be winter-killed, or injured by of a loose, porous sand, illy adapted to the any casualty, such as overflowing or growing of wheat, but they gradually converted their barren lands into a most dressed up and marked out in drills the they cultivated to a depth of only three proper distance. When the wheat has or four inches, but gradually worked it bushels per acre, and oats 52 bushels. the wheat roots are inserted, pressing the these points: "They are careful to accu- California: earth tight against them with the foot, mulate and save the manure. They de-This work is usually intrusted to half stroyed all noxious weeds and frequently grown boys and girls, a man sorting out the stirred and deeply pulverized the soil;" wheat plants in order that those of the and further adds: "Without clover no himself a farmer." For three hundred years these Belgian lands have been cropped under this system, and to-day no finer or more profitable farming is practiced anywhere. Their lands do not run out, but become permanently productive. This lesson is repeating itself in Michigan. Many farms and whole townships are now fifty per cent more productive than when they were cleared. The annual burnings is a quantity never imagined or heard of left the surface bare of vegetation, and there could be no accumulation of vegetable mold to add to its fertility. Clover is the prime cause of the radical change in its character. There is no need of repeating illustrations to prove the statement; they are to be found in every neigh-

gressive farming exists. If this Vermont man will practice the one acre and get a crop now raised on style of farming adopted by the most sucfour acres, than to try the four and only cessful farmers in his (Oakland) County, raise half a crop, which is now so often he will find that clover is the main dependence to keep up the soil. If his land is very poor sow some of the mammoth clover, and then don't feed it short but let it grow and spread, and when plowed again, plant to corn, and if the season is not too dry, sow winter rye and clover in the corn. The rye can be pastured some, both fall and spring, and yet stand of clover. If the soil is, or becomes in fair condition, sow the medium variety, it makes better hay, stock eat it better when used for pasture, and it is a better above referred to. fertilizer for the amount grown. It will

borhood where any pretention to pro-

Please give through the columns of your by the use of clover. Also the manner of cultivation, variety of clover to be used

to vary from that of Vermont. Would it be advisable to use more grass seed per acre than has been formerly used? T. S. F.

This correspondent calls for the FARM-

but will stand the winters much better of wool or the value of thoroughbred There is no advantage in sowing more ment of which engaged a large capital and seed than is necessary to fairly cover the talent in several of the Northern States. ground. If you have a plant to every Again, referring to the thoroughbred square foot, don't plow it up as a failure. flocks of the country, universally conceded

more to eat from the one manger, with for many years. the expectation of gettting twenty times the profit. You wou'd expect to furnish the wherewithal to feed the twenty. So when there is fertility to grow but one stalk to the square foot, you must not expect to multiply the yield by striving to grow more stalks on a given space. Some will fail and the others will be smaller to compensate and equalize the growth. Man can become a usurer and distress his neighbor and become rich, but the soil revolts and gives only what it has to give. No such little trick of putting on more seed beyond its capacity. That capacity is wonderfully enlarged by a growth of clover. How it acts upon the soil is only surmised, but these surmises are generally bolts ad to be correct; their enumerfuture productive capacity is a sort ation would only be repeating what the of pessimistic doctrine that is not general reader already knows, and is not proved by any past experience, and of sufficient interest to repeat. If this coris asserted only by chronic doubters respondent will follow the suggestion of who always point to a cloud when the day his intelligent neighbors he will soon become an enthusiast in the cultivation croakers for many years and yet clover is of clover, and reap its advantages, how-

What a Californian has to Say of the Flocks of Vermont, Michigan, New York

Last spring, while on a visit to that vete-

"Going abroad and mingling with thos growing in the Eastern States.

"It may be said that nothing has occur red within a year that could materially interfere with the profits of wool growing in the United States except the tampering with the tariff upon foreign wools by Congress. Congress did make some slight reductions, amounting to one and one and one-half cents per pound on certain wools, but in doing this they raised the tariff on certain woolen cloths which makes a perfect offset, and if not so, we have still a tariff of ten cents per pound on all wool, which virtually is as much a prohibition as twelve and a half cents was before a reduction. Then only such wool was improduce a fair crop of grain and a good ported as our manufacturers were obliged to have to mix with our wools, and now nothing more can come in with profit than this class of wool in the limited quantity

sheep-the maintainance and improve-On a soil of only moderate fertility you to be the great, clear fountains from which will get as much bulk as if you had twen- flow all streams of systems of improvety times as many. If the soil is rich, more ment in the various phases of the wool plants will stand and grow. If you have growing industry, it is a pleasure to state fodder for only one cow, and there is a that they are held in higher estimate and profit in that one, you don't buy twenty cared for with more pains and profit than

AMERICAN MERINOS IN AUSTRALIA. "Large numbers of the choice Spanish Merinos in Vermont and New York have recently been sold to wool growers from Australia. Sheep men from every quarter of the globe appreciate the American thor oughbred Merinos, both for the quantity and quality of the wool they produce. The party of gentlemen from Australia paid as high as \$1,500 for rams and \$200 per head for ewes, not only for small lots, but into the hundreds. Mr. Hay, one of will coax or surprise it into giving he tried the cross of the American Spanish the party, stated to me that two years ago Merino upon his native ewes, and found that the lambs resulting from his experiment sheared two pounds more wool than the lambs bred from their best native rams and the same class of ewes. Mr. Hay keeps upon an average 100,000 sheep, and expects by increasing the average yearly clip two pounds per head, to increase his early income \$40,000.

SHEEP AT THE EAST.

"In Michigan we found many choice flocks of Spanish Merino sheep, originating from purchases made in Vermont, years ago. In Washtenaw County especially, almost every farmer owns a few good sheep. A more intelligent and thrifty class of agriculturists cannot be found in any section of our country than there. They told me they could not well afford to be without sheep, although they were blessed with a soil adapted to wheat growing, which they produce in large quantities. They consider that the farmer who grows and sells wheat, year after year, without giving his land rest, is selling his farm piece-meal to the wheat buyer: whereas. by keeping sheep, he can realize as much or more, and preserve the strength of the

soil intact. "In Ohio and York State much the same interest in fine sheep was manifest, while in the little Green Mountain State the interest knows no bounds. During the lambing season, which is now in March, while the weather is often extremely cold," flock masters fit up their sheds regardless of expense, in many instance supplying them with a first class coal stove, reflectwatch during the whole night to see that nothing goes wrong. It sometimes occurs that a lamb drops during the night for which the owner the next day would not take \$500. We saw one lamb one year old at the public shearing in Middlebury, raised by Mr. McAuley, who owns New York and New England. Being in but twenty sheep, for which \$1,500 was twenty-four pounds and two ounces. The sire of this lamb was sold for \$5,000 one year ago.

"The best stock rams are kept at home or sold for a good price, while the medium and poorest end of each year's raising are sold for a moderate price and taken by dealers to Texas and other large wool growing sections to supply a growing demand.

VALUE OF THOROUGHBRED SIRES.

"The extreme high prices paid for choice male animals of every class in the east are considered by many of our stock men the mere freak of fancy, not based upon any financial problem wherein the capital invested guarantees a sure and paying income. Ask the breeders of Shorthorns here or there, I mean those experienced in the business, and they will tell you that they value the bull as one-half the herd. All the real profit from a herd of fine cattle comes from the yearly increase; then is it difficult to see how the sire of 20 calves is as valuable thus considered as the 20 head of cows? The same rule holds good with other stocks: 100 ewes will bear 100 lambs; one ram will

may do much more for the 100 increase lumber, giving employment to hundreds than the dams. One hundred medium of men and teams. At Fish Lake were grade ewes are worth at a low estimate for his extensive mills, boarding houses and their yearly increase, one dollar per head lumber camps. But now all operations or \$100; then upon this theory of calcula- have closed, as all the valuable timber tion a ram worth \$100 should be used as a has been cut and marketed. The lake sire, making the lambs cost \$2 per head. must have presented a busy scene "Lambs bred with this care are worth in those days, but now all is changed, and at weaning time \$4 per head, at any time only a few people live here at present. and in any country where wool growing We had the pleasure of meeting A. L. pays at all. The full value of the 100 Stephens, one of the active partners and dams in question, one year with another, business managers, and with him went in California would be about \$3 per head. into a range of 400 acres of pasture to look The sire of their 100 lambs, a superior at over 30 horses, mares and colts and thoroughbred Merino, may be purchased 40 head of cattle. Among the horses for \$100, one-third the value of the 100 were some fine specimens of the Percheron ewes, and when it is an established and and other breeds, and among the cattle we conceded fact that the sire in this case is saw some good grades. He told us that the important factor, and stands in the this immense tract of good farming land ration of 100 to one, can any one doubt is now in the market for sale at low the soundness of the policy of never using prices. It is true, that like most pine

an inferior male animal? "In this State the majority of wool we saw much that was loamy and gravely, growers are guilty of gross neglect, or a and we think well adapted for wheat. He niggardly policy in this respect. We have pointed out to us the field where last in mind now two gentlemen whose sheep | year he raised 38 bushels of wheat to the roam side by side on the same quality of acre, and which sold in Detroit at \$1 12, pasture land. The one gets an annual showing its good quality. He also pointed yield of twelve pounds of wool per head, out the meadow, which was yet covered the other eight pounds. The difference of | with a heavy growth of timothy, which four pounds of wool made a difference had been moved nine years in succession. last year and this year 6,000 in the We think, after looking over the surround income of the two gentlemen. A differ- ings, the soil, the close proximity to railence of \$6,000 in the annual income from roads and Lapeer City, the county seat, the same number of sheep is no insigni- the low price at which the land is offered, cant amount, and is all the result of the and the easy terms and time of payment difference in the selection of the male that it must be quickly sold; and we do of speed. We also saw five colts and two animals used in the two flocks. We could honestly believe that the inducements of cite you many cases near home in proof fered are sufficient to induce enterprising of the supposition that the best is the parties of small means to go there and cheapest, but fear we have already too far | build them up good homes. We find the lost sight of brevity, 'the soul of wit' in | village of North Branch very nicely letters and sermons."

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

Knowing that the county of Lapeer has

not been visited much by any of your representatives in the past, was one of the reasons why we again returned there, and 'tis well we did, for on this last trip we met many of the old subscribers who had never shaken hands or broken bread with the publishers, and we assure you it pleased them much that we called, for it renewed the bonds of friendship. Besides. many new friendships were formed that are destined to be lasting. As the northern portion of the county had never been visited, it was wisely determined by Mr. David Clark that we should ride with him to the town of North Branch; so one morning when the sun was shining bright and warm, causing the wet earth in pastures, hay and harvest fields to dry be neath its influence, we started with horse and carriage to drive to that point, some 18 miles from Lapeer City. The first five miles were very pleasant, the woods good, the country slightly rolling, soil rich, farms handsomely situated homes neat and pleasant. During this part of the route we made several business and friendly calls, the first beoffered and refused. The lamb yielded a | ing at the home of H. D. Rood; after chatting with Mrs R. for a few moments we walked to the meadow, where we found him bothered with a mower, which stubbornly refused to perform its work in the heavy growth of clover before it. But soon it yielded and seemed to work all right before we departed. This is splendid farm. After a substantial dinner, Mr. H. Owen showed us his flock of 200 grade sheep, a bunch of 15 good bucks-yearlings-and a two-year-old full-blood one, bred by Mr. J. T. Rich, which cut 18 lbs. of wool, of nice quality and good staple. Mr. O. tells us he has lived on this farm of 187 acres for 31 years, and as we look over the landscape in the distance, as we see it from the high ground where his house stands, we think he could not have found a fairer or better place. Nearly opposite is the 80 acre farm of Charles Yorker, one of the warm admirers of your paper, and we find him pleasingly situated in his home life. Soon we reach a portion of the country where localities, should exhibit their herds of in the past the tall pines reared their stately tops, for here is where Mr. Henry Stephens, of Detroit, owned over 7,000 acres of pine land, and upon which for We believe it would be to their interest ten years he lumbered on an extensive interest the would be to their interest financially to do so. We do know that scale, cutting over 270,000,000 feet of pine Mr. David Clark, the breeder of Here-

lands the soil is somewhat sandy, although

neat, well painted, and some of those erected within the year are quite modern in style. The stores are not large, but well filled with goods. Prominent among the business men is A. S. Sholes, who carries a large stock, has the confidence of the public, and in addition runs a farm of 225 acres about four miles north of the village. There are two hotels, two churches, and a bank, located in the only brick building as yet in the place. Among the industries are two good flouring mills, and one saw and planing mill It has one weekly paper, the Gazette, published by T. W. Galbraith, which is a neat appearing, newsy local journal, brimfull of well selected matter, and is well sustained. This place must rapidly improve in importance and size, as within a very short time they will have communication with the world by the Pontiac, Oxford & Port Austin R. R., which will undoubtedly make this place a good market point-something much needed, as the farmers have been compelled to haul their produce either to over rough roads. which are located but two blocks from the the Buffalo market. Has one of the best main business street. This Society has houses in the town, has been ably assisted been organized 12 years, and owns the by his wife in his early operations, and land, which consists of ten acres of level she told us, as only a mother can, of the ground well adapted for the purpose. comfort in the old log house (which stands The main building is of good size, but near their new mansion), with her little the sheds are inferior and too small for ones as she did the work for gangs of the purpose. We believe larger ones men, for their house was the only one will be erected in time for the fall fair, near; and as we see her to-day, still vigor; which will be held the first week of ous, we think her life from now out should

of several hundred dollars on hand.

large exhibits have been made, the atten-

tion has always been large and premiums

always paid in full. Many of the farm-

ers here are becoming interested in breed-

ing fine stock, and we would suggest that

some of our large breeders, in convenient

towards well-bred stock would result.

make a good exhibit. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Richards, the President, F. S. Porter, the Secretary, and A. S. Sholes, the Treasurer, and know that they, as well as the directors, are wide-awake, active and reliable gentlemen, and that they will pride themselves in treating you fairly and kindly. F. S. Porter owns two large farms, one close by the village, the other three miles south; much of them under fine cultivation. He has a fine residence in the village, has 25 head of grade Shorthorns, some of them very fine, 110 grade sheep, and about 15 horses and brood mares that are really excellent, and believes in mixed farming. He is deeply interested in the success of the fair and the growth of the village. He is at present building several houses, one of them on his home farm and intended for his son, who now has the management of it. We called at the farm of the Dennis Brothers, and saw the Hereford bull Re-

ward (3920), sired by Standard Bearer (1221), dam Nellie 4th, (1431), grand-dam Nellie, who took the sweepstakes at the fat stock show two or three years ago as the best of any age or breed. She was 14 years old, fresh from the pasture and not grained. Reward is like his sire, low to the ground, very thick through the heart, heavy chine, broad rump, a well-sprung rib covered with a thick, mellow hide, which accounts for his great capacity to take on flesh, and hair enough to protect him in the roughest weather. We have thought Mr. Clark a little too enthusias tic over the merits of Reward as a sire, but as we look him over we think him none too much so, and believe he will prove a mine of wealth to his owners and of great value in grading up the stock in this vicinity. The Dennis Brothers are entitled to credit in making this purchase and for being the Hereford pioneers in their town. We learn they are negotiating with Mr. C. for a pair of heifers.

W. W. Caffron, who has lumbered for rears, is now turning his attention to farming, owning farms in North Branch, Burlington and Burnside. He has been here for years, and we hope will be for years yet. He showed us a bunch of 13 ewes, full bred, and his buck, all from Taylor stock, (a good guarantee of their merits). His young two-year-old stallion, sired by Foster's Mambrino from a well-bred mare, is handgood brood mares.

Of course we called on Wm. Shaw and saw his herd of Shorthorns, which now numbers ten. At the head of it stands the three-year-old 2d Duke of Dereham Absituated and surrounded by a magnificent bey 43367, bred by J. K. Pierson, sired farming country, with a population of bp Baron Newcastle 5th; dam Duchess 3d over 700. The streets are broad, have of Dereham Abbey, who was imported by good sidewalks, and we notice that much the Hon. Geo. Brown for his Bow Park attention is paid to the setting of young farm at Brantford, Ont., and sold by him maple trees for shade, that the houses are to Mr. P. His first purchase was Young Beauty by Nelson, dam Snowdrop. If Mr. S. coatinues he will succeed, for his herd is well bred and good in color, size and form, and his bull is a prime one. We only regret we cannot give further description at this time. His farm is well adapted for stock, and his farm house the best we have seen in the town.

Chas. Deo led out his two-year-old filly Topsy, bred from well known stock. She is fine and stylish.

Charles Hodge showed us his three-yearold buck, which clipped twenty-four lbs. this spring, and which he purchased from J. C. Thompson, of Romeo. He is grading up finely, but will have more full bloods.

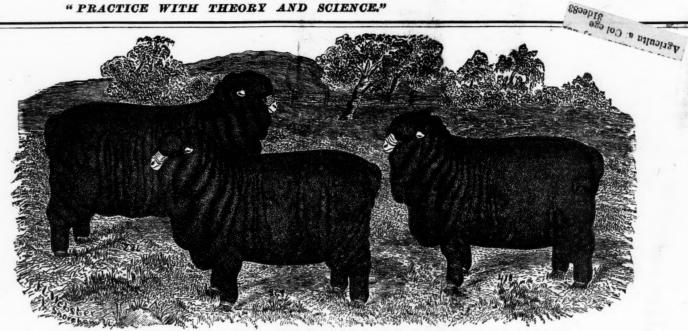
One of the best and most productive farms of 80 acres in this locality is that owned by E. J. Spencer, who has cleared every acre that has been done, and it does lie so handsome and yields so richly that he well may be proud to be its owner.

Jerome B. Butler came into Burnside 25 years ago; has lumbered extensively Five Lakes or Imlay City, a long drive for years, but is able to ride a hay rake all day. He owns 2,000 acres of land in his Accompanied by one of the officers we home farm; has it well-stocked with cattle, went to the North Branch Fair grounds, buying, feeding largely, and shipping to October, as they have a surplus be peaceful and gentle.

Returning again to Lapeer a day or two This fair has always been one of was given to some of the farmers. Alonze the most successful township ones in Hatch, ex-sheriff, has a splendid farm one. the State; the interest has been sustained, mile outside the city, with an elegant new two story house and good barns; the house is heated by furnace and it is said he manufactures "his gas" to order in quantities

to suit. He has some good grade stock. J. H. Dodds lives on 260 acres, with good house and barns, the latter being supplied as well as the yards with water thoroughbred cattle, sheep, swine, &c., in a most complete manner; and we were at this fair, as we believe a better feeling pleased to have him show up his 16 months full-bred Shorthorn bull Hero 4th, and to know he was breeding from W. H. Look's

(Continued on eighth page).



Group of Merino Ewes, owned by William Ball, Hamburg, Livingston County, Mich.

and stick to the soil longer.

NOTES ON WOOL AND SHEEP.

ran sheep-breeder, Mr. A. A. Wood, of Saline, we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. E. W. Peet, a Californian, who was also interested in Merino sheep in that State. He was making considerable purfertile loam by the use of clover and an chases of bucks for the Golden State, and economical saving of manure. At first had about as sharp an eye for a good sheep as any one we have met. In a recent number of the Pacific Rural Press Mr. grown sufficiently to be moved, it is deeper until they secured a very rich, Peet has some notes on his trip through loamy soil capable of producing the finest the Eastern States, and as he is a very infrom the thick stools, and planted in the crops. In 1819 their wheat yielded 32 telligent man as well as a close observer, what he says will be found of interest makes a hole the proper depth, into which Radcliffe, in writing about them, mentions Mr. Peet's ranche is located at Haywards,

engaged in the pursuits in which I am particularly interested, very naturally furnishes the opportunity for observation and ing lanterns, etc., and a man is kept on same size may be placed together, that man in Flanders would pretend to call the noting of facts valuable to consider in connection with various branches of business which they affect favorably or otherwise. During my trip through the Eastern States, from which I have recently returned, I took the pains to visit many prominent sheep breeders in Michigan, the east one year ago, and attending public sheep shearings, and recording fleece the day he was a year old weighing qualities of merit, tone and extent of interest, number and character of sales. etc., gave me the opportunity to correctly contrast the present with the past, and judge something of the status of this great industry-fine sheep breeding and wool

"Then of course there is no sound and not "take" quite so readily on poor soil, valid reason for a reduction in the price wages paid. The bright, wide-awake farm

hand will object to working from sun to

sun for a low compensation, that does not

compare favorably with the amount of

work performed. * * * Personally I

am an advocate of working ten hours per

day only in the field. I have followed the

ten-hour system as far as possible on my

farm for several years, and I shall con-

tinue to do so. My hands do not object to

in the morning, or after six o'clock at

night, and while this is not strictly fol-

lowing the ten-hour system with them

they seem to be satisfied with it so long as

only ten hours are spent in the field.

With day hands, who lodge and breakfast

at home, only ten hours' labor is asked.

Good hands, with this treatment, will be

ready and willing to work a little later or

a little harder than usual, if by so doing

they can finish "topping out" a stack, or

secure a load of hay or grain from threat-

ened showers. We as farmers should look

at both sides of this subject, and imagine

ourselves in the place of the farm hand

to preserve good feeling and respect, so

far as this is possible, between employer

and employes. If a man finds that he can

please his employer by good deeds, he is

more likely to labor in his interest than if

point of some importance to learn to dis-

each is really worth. I have known farm-

ers to allow a first class farm hand to leave

because he could command a dollar or two

per month more on another farm. This I

per month does not prevent me from se-

curing a man whom I know to be good

and trusty, when I need his services.

When a good hand is found, it is policy to

try to keep him, even though it is neces-

sary to pay him pretty well to do it. A

good reliable, trusty farm hand is cheaper

at \$30 per month than a treacherous, un-

A Matter of Treatment.

satisfaction to the farmer or dairyman.

It is the popular impression that breed is

the secret of the excellence of these cattle

that misleads the new owners. And they

fail simply because of the changed man-

agement. A farmer rides to market in

his old spring wagon over rough roads

and through the mud, jolting and

swaying hither and thither, and

carrying considerable load besides

himself. And he reaches home safely.

But one day he tugs a light 150 lb road

wagon, springy, elastic, and but a feather's

weight behind his old horse. It is fitted

for the smooth well-kept turnpike, and he

drives along enjoying the new sensations.

When the rough road is reached, his new

wagon and he come to grief together. It

is not fitted for rough driving or carrying

loads. And it is just the same with the

Jersey or Ayrshire he bought and

honest, upright and skillful man, makes

a practice of declining to guarantee yields.

This cow has done thus and so; here is

her record. If she is treated as I have

tread her she will continue to do the

Holsteins as Butter-Makers.

A gentleman of Medina N. Y. evident

story. A purchaser of such

scrupulous one at \$5."

* * One thing is essential to success

milking a few cows each before breakfast

THE CLEVELAND MEETING.

Horse Matters.

At the Cleveland meeting last week, in the 2:20 class, there was a sharp struggle between the young stallions Duquois and Phallas. Six others were entered but only these two and Index put in an appearance. Duquois took the first heat in 2:191, and Phallas the next three in 2:15½, 2:21½, 2:17½. In the 2:22 class, Director and Wilson had a sharp struggle. The entries comprised the two above named and Gladiator, Kate McCall, and Tony Newell. Director took the first of 2:291/4. heat in 2:19%, the second heat was a dead one between Wilson and Director, Wilson took the the third heat in 2:161, Director the fourth in 2:171, Wilson the fifth in 2:18, and Director the sixth and race in 2:28%. The last heat Wilson broke badly, and lost so much ground that Director jogged home as he pleased. Tony Newell was distanced in the first heat.

In the 2:18 class the entries were Santa Claus, Wm. H., J. B. Thomas, Adele Gould, Minnie R., Rosa Wilkes, Fannie Witherspoon and Catchfly. The last won in three straight heats. Time, 2:201, 2:19, 2:193.

The free-for-all pacing race had five starters, Richball, Buffalo Girl, Flora Belle, Gem and Sailor Boy. Fuller, Lucy, and Westmont were entered but with drawn. The first heat was won by Flora Belle, Richball second and Buffalo Girl The second heat was taken by Buffalo Girl, Flora Belle second and the front and captured the next heat, with box. Buffalo Girl second and Gem third. Buffalo Girl secured the next heat, with Flora Belle second and Gem third, Richball being fourth. It looked like any body's race, but Richball had the most endurance, and took the next two heats. Time, 2:15½, 2:15, 2:14½, 2:17¾, 2:19, 2:16½. There was a strong breeze blowing, which was estimated as making from two to three seconds difference in the time.

The meeting is reported to have been very successful one, with the time in the various classes good, considering the condition of the track and weather.

Cause and Cure of Shying.

F. D. Curtis, in the N.Y. Tribune, says shying or dodging horses are made so, generally, by impaired eyesight, which gives them an imperfect view of the objects, and they do not recognize ordinary things and are frightened by them: whereas if they could see well they would not shy. Poor eyesight may be caused by over-heating, over-drawing and by wolfteeth. For the first there should be cooling diet, such as grass, carrots and branmashs, together with laxative medicine glanber salts being the best, fed daily with the mashes, one-fourth pound, until the animal gives evidence, by the brightness of its coat and general appearance, that its blood has become purified and the fever is out of it. When this condition is reached the eyesight will be improved and perhaps restored. Over-loading horses is both stupid and wicked and strains the nerves of the eyes, for which the only remedy is to wash the eyes two or three times daily with a mild extract of witch-hazel or some good eye water. When this straining is severe nothing will cure it, and the horse usually becomes

The most common cause of poor eyesight is produced by wolf-teeth small and extra teeth which grow upon the upper jaw in front of the grinders. Their presence may be often known by the horses running at the eyes, showing their inflamed condition, and when the cause is not removed the eyesight becomes impaired by a partial film or weakness. These teeth generally grow when horses are young, but not always, and when they make their appearance while they are colts they are more apt to be neglected, and so they grow up and are broken to use with impaired eyesight, and are dangerous to drive on account of their shying at objects. All horses, and especially celts, should be examined frequently for these teeth, which may be easily removed with a pair of common pincers, or they may be knocked out with an iron placed against them, as they have a very short root.

A spirited horse in use at Kirby homestead became dangerous to drive on ac count of his dodging. Being a very intelligent animal, it was for a long time a problem why he was so foolish, as he would spring suddenly to one side when passing almost every dark object. The conclusion was reached at last that his eyesight must be defective, and it was sup posed that he might be near-sighted-born so. There was no appearance of inflammation about the eyes indicating any local disorder. This horse had wolf teeth. which had probably grown when he was a colt. As an experiment they were taken out. This horse has improved wonderdedges very little compared with his former practice. It would be wise to remove all wolf-teeth as soon as they may be observed rather than take the chances of their effect on the evesight.

Selecting a Horse.

"in buying a horse, first look at his head | crop. and eyes for signs of intelligence, temper, courage, and honesty. Unless a horse is not to be trusted. He is either a biter of manure, and evidently drawing their or a kicker, and is sure to be vicious in support from the fertilizing properties They have learned from experience that other respects, and, being naturally thus washed down into the soil. When

thing well; and so a horse with a rounding nose, tapering forehead, and a broad full face below the eyes is always treachthe long-legged, stilted animal-always chosing one with a short, straight back and rump withers high and shoulders sloping, well set back, and with good depth of chest, fore-legs short, hind legs straight with low down hock, short pastern joints, and a round, mulish shaped hoof.

Notes from the Track.

MR. THOS. WELCH, of Paw Paw, this State has sold to W. J. Gordon the chestnut gelding George V. for \$5,000. The horse has a record

A special purse was offered by the Cleve land, Ohio, Association for a trot between Jay-Eye-See and Majolica. It took place on Friday afternoon, and was won by Jay-Eye-See in three straight heats. Time, 2:20%, 2:16, 2:151/4. Jay-Eye-See was generally looked upon as a

THE stable of Prince Batthaynys, the Hungarian who was so closely identified with turf natters in England for a number of years past, and who recently died so suddenly, is being sold. Galopin, the winner of the Derby in 1875, brought \$40,000. He is the sire of some three were withdrawn, and Santa Claus first-rate ones, and British turfmen consider the price low. Fulmen, another of the Prince's horses, brought \$25,000. THE meeting at Marshall the past week was

ne of the most satisfactory ever held in the State. The association was favored with fine weather, and the track was in good condition. The attendance was large, and the financial returns very satisfactory. The contests were exciting, and while no fast time was made, the horses winning had to do so on their merits Richball third. Then Richball came to and not through the manipulation of the pool-

THE importation of Norman horses into the United States has assumed such proportions as to alarm the French. It is stated that Ameri can and English buyers have secured all the aged horses available in France. The English say they have the best horses in the world, but are liberal buyers of Norman stallions in France, and the great demand has advanced prices for good Norman horses 25 to 50 per cent in

WHAT a little thing it is-the lowering of a cord by the fraction of a second-by less time than it takes to draw a full breath! And yet, in another sense, it is a great thing to do. Any performance in any line can justly be considered great which never, by the most earnest effort has been equaled, even if the difference is the smallest appreciable consideration. Jay Eye-See now stands with the best five year-old record (2:161/2) ever made, holding the distinct tion as positively as though it were not merely a pulse-throb in time between himself and the next. These little things seems insignificant, yet they are so certain as to be almost undisputed. Thousands of dollars in market value and vast sums in winnings and losses, hang or these things. No man so appreciates flashes of time as the turfman .- Pittsburg Stockman.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 5, 1882.

Please send me \$6.00 worth of your valuable medicine. It is doing wonders for some ladies here, and for one in particular, who a year ago now was confined to her room, and most of the time to her bed. Every one said she had consumption. I knew she had diseases your medicine was recommended to cure, and persuaded her to try it. In a few weeks there was a decided change; in a few more she let her hired help go, and has done her housework ever since, and walks every day a distance of a mile and a half.

Respectfully yours, Mrs. Geo. Corey.



Management of Manure.

The management of manure in summer involves many difficulties not encountered during the colder season. Farmers are usually too busy with the press of work during the active season to give much thought to the manure heap. Yet it is during the warmer months that fermentation is most rapid and the losses from evaporation most severe. Every particle of fermenting manure is constantly wasting the volatile nitrogen, which is the most stimulating fertilizer for farm crops. This fermentation diminishes the bulk of the manure heap, and undoubtedly imparts to that which remains a more soluble character, yet it is commonly done at a loss which the farmer cannot afford, especially as it can be avoided through care and judgment.

Many good farmers dodge these difficulties by turning under the bulk of coarse manure made in the winter and allowing it to ferment in the soil. This is not an especially bad practice, provided the manure is free from weed seeds and the season is moist enough to continue the fermentation when once begun, We have frequently, however, seen coarse, strawy manure plowed under so late in the season that it would be upturned by course, in such cases it could not have benefited the crop, but has rather worked every kernel that floats. That which sinks fully since they were extracted, and an injury. With a heavy and naturally moist soil this danger is lessened, and is with suitable conditions of soil and clim. reduced almost to nothing by plowing under green herbage of some kind to kind. Corn yields very kindly to all inhasten the decay of the dryer particles of telligent efforts to increase its productive straw. There is sound philosophy for the common practice of farmers in drawing their coarsest manure on clover sod to be The Turf, Field and Farm says that plowed under for the grass feeding corn

It is often important to manure other crops than corn, especially wheat, which that you give the corn plant food enough has brains, you cannot teach him to do is most benefited by a top dressing of fine anything well. If bad qualities predomi- manure when sown. We have often nate in a horse, education only serves to thought the winter wheat crop upon those enlarge or intensify them. The head is the farms where that crop is largely sown indicator of disposition. A square muz- was the best place for applying the bulk zle, with large nostrils, evidences an am- of manure made on the farm. To do this ple breathing apparatus and lung power. it must be composted during summer in Next see that he is well under the jowl, order to be in proper mechanical condiwith jaw-bones broad and wide apart tion and to destroy the seeds of weeds. under the throttle. Breadth and fullness | The application of mineral fertilizers will between the ears and eyes are always de- help the grain crop, but to secure a good sirable. The eyes should be full and ha- clover catch there is nothing so helpful zel in color, ears small and thin and as fine manure. We have often noticed thrown well forward. The horse that the growth of clover plants sheltered throws his ears back every now and then while young behind the smallest particles that there are other and more satisfactory

of clover is to good farming, we can well believe that as large a proportion as possible of the manure made should be given erous and not to be depended on. Avoid to the crop with which clover seed is sown. It is while young that the clover plant most needs stimulating fertilizers. After a few months' growth its roots pene trate so deeply that it can forage for itself. We have often applied fine manure to young clover a few months after seeding, but its best effects were never visible until the clover sod was plowed up the following season.

Two evils are encountered in preparing compost heap for wheat. Too rapid fermentation causes burning of the center, and the same cause wastes the ammonia by evaporation. Covering the compost heap with a very thin coating of dry earth will instantly stop the latter waste. It is not necessary to throw several loads of earth over a compost heap, as is often done. Two or three, or in some cases but one inch, is enough for that purpose. If the farmer has time to draw more earth it will be more effective scattered through the center of the hear to prevent excessive heating. Sods cut from the roadside are best, and if cut while wet with rain are all the more valuable. There is much fer of ful management of hired men, and that is, tilizing material in sods from the roadside, and the heating they get in the compost heap makes them available, besides destroying the roots of grass and weeds. One of the most important points in

making a compost heap is to mix the different kinds of manure together. The manure from horses is too heating to be be kept in piles by itself at any season of tinguish between a good and poor hand, the year. It is a good plan to mix with it and the amount of money the labor of manure from the cow stable, the hog pen and the hen house. If covered occasionally with a little fresh earth the heap will be finely rotted by fall, and be proportionately rich according to the materials

With some care in saving the excrement of cattle and horses during the summer a great deal of manure may be made, even the barnyard has been thoroughly cleaned in the spring. It is the lack of attention to the home manufacture of manure that has caused the loss of fertility which farmers are now compelled to replace by high priced phosphates and guano. No farm can long be successfully run on which the manure made upon the farm itself does not constitute a large proportion of what is needed to grow the crops.—American Cultivator.

Saving Seed Corn. The growing of good, sound seed corn, that will yield a maximum crop, properly begins a year beforehand in the shaping of the character of the seed. Therefore select the seed for 1884 and 1885 from the ears already growing in the field, and give it special care. As a rule, any thrifty farmer can raise better seed than he can buy, and it should be in his programme every year to give his personal attention to the growing of his own seed corn. There is money in it. The average yield of Indian corn for the whole country is not far from 25 bushels to the acre, and the total yield sometimes reaches one billion seven hundred million bushels. With brought home, expecting to find it keep the best husbandry, which means good up to its former product in his hands. A seed, good soil, manure and tillage, it is not difficult to raise 75 bushels to the acre. prominent breeder of fine dairy cows, an If fine, sound seed corn, with a good pedigree, would add only ten per cent to the yield of this crop, it would increase the annual yield one hundred and seventy million bushels, worth eighty-five million dollars. Every thinking farmer same. If not, she will not. I do not must see that he has a money interest in guarantee that she will do away from here securing sound seed corn, and in know- what she has done here." This is the whole ing just what he plants. He is suffering loss every year, probably from want of a fail to keep them up to their record unless little timely attention to this matter. He the good management is continued. But uses unsound corn, possibly, for seed, as feeding is a skilled art, and the generselects from the corn-crib the best he can al care is as important to success, it is offind, or borrows from a neighbor as care. ten the case that pure bred animals fail less as himself about the seed that he to meet the high expectations of the purplants. A part of the corn rots in the chasers, and the reputation of this class field, and he has to plant over, which of animals suffers. As a rule, grades do makes extra expense. The late planted better for ordinary use than pure bred corn is caught by the frost, and suffers animals. They cost less money, and any loss in the large proportion of soft corn farmer who will give the requisite thought that he harvests. The stover is not as and labor to their care can in a few years well cured for fodder, and cattle refuse build up a herd costing no more than one of the mouldy mass. Heredity counts for as good native stock, that will be every bit much in vegetable as in animal life. To as profitable for him as pure bred aniget maximum crops, you must have seed mals. And very often grades have outperfect after its kind, with the normal done the record of the pure bred stock .quantity of starch, gluten, oil, and other | The Dairy. constituents that belong to it. The plant must be well fed, cultivated, and ripened in its appropriate season to mature this kind of seed. We say, then, select your ly an enthusiast on the merits of the Holsteins, has been testing them in regard to ears for seed corn, as they stand upon the stalk, in August or September-perfect their butter production. He gives a ears, well capped. Put a string upon statement of the yield of twelve cows for seven days, in which one gave twenty them, or some mark by which they can be identified, and let them mature upon pounds, three nineteen and a fraction, two 177 lbs., and the lowest 14 lbs. 111 oz. the stalk. To make sure of perfect dry-The daily yield of five cows was also testing, hang them up in bunches upon the south side of a building, or in a well-ven. ed, the greatest yield being 3 lbs. 4 ozs.. tilated loft, or room with a fire in it. The the lowest 2 lbs. 81 ozs. He thinks a list perfect drying of seed corn is an impor- of Holsteins can be made up that will rival tant item. The corn should not be shelled the best Jersey 1 st, and that it can be shown that the Holsteins are the very best until the cob is thoroughly dried. When the plow the subsequent fall, and, of you are ready for planting, pour the seed for milk, butter or beef, or for all comcorn into a vessel of water and skim off bined. to the bottom of the water is the best, and, ate, will germinate and bear fruit after its ness and improve its quality. By select ing ears from stalks that bear two or rows, you can increase the number of tory. kernels upon the cob, always provided

that it is a paying crop. - American Agri

Management of Farm Laborers.

laborers on the question of their obliga-

places of employment than on the farm.

farmers require more of them for less

tions to each other. We quote:

George Geddes, Jr., in the Country Gen

culturist.

onstant darkness is bad for the eyes. MR. E. MEEKER, of Washington Territory, is

the heaviest hop-grower in the United States. more ears you can increase the number of It is thought that soon the center of hop-growears. By selecting ears of two or more ing in this country will be found in that terri A FARMER in Herkimer County, N. Y., raises

Agricultural Items.

FARMERS err who keep their horses in dark

and too frequently illy ventilated stables. The

his best potatoes on a soil consisting entirely to do its best in the harvest. Farmers who of pure sand. He enriches with plenty of look carefully after their seed corn, and barnyard manure and plants six or eight inches raise 75 bushels to the acre, do not doubt deep. His crops are sure and excellent.

THE New York Herald says: "The feet and legs of horses require more care than the rest of the body. They must not be allowed to stand in filth and moisture, and in grooming tleman, gives good advice to farmers and horse the feet and legs must be as thoroughly brushed and cleaned as a coat."

THE New England Farmer advises that it is "The chief cause of the scarcity of good a mistake to plant buggy peas, that is, peas farm hands is owing to the fact that those which have been eaten by the pea weevil, alwho labor for a living have found out though the statement is often made that they will grow just as well. It is best to feed out the old stock and buy new and clean stock for spring planting.

vicious, can never be trained to do any. we consider how essential a strong growth | wages than other employers. It has been | Prof. L. B. Arnold says that though

customary with many farmers to require creameries fail to do exact justice to all the too much from their hired men for the patrons, yet on the whole they are profitable. While they do not make as good butter as many private dairies can make, they never make any so poor as some others make, and the product, being always of uniform quality, commands a higher rate. CLAY soils are generally better for wheat

than sandy ones, because they are not subject to such sudden extremes of temperature and moisture, and are more tenacious in their char acter. Timber land is better than prairie land because the decaying roots are pretty sure to effect underdrainage; magnesia and lime and silica are more abundant and nitrogen is less abundant, and such land being more rolling is better drained and dryer .-- Prairie Farmer. EXPERIMENTS have proved that musty mea

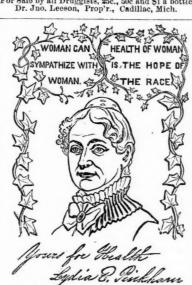
is not wholesome food for any of the domestic animals. Disease and death have been directly traced to its use. When fed to poultry, chicken cholera or some disease resembling it was the result. Cows to which it was fed gave bitter milk, and ceased to thrive as well as those in the same pasture which had no grain; swine fed upon it failed to grow or fatten; only horses were not injured by it, and they escaped because they would not eat it.

D. D. T. Moore, in the Tribune and Farmer tells of two farmers, owning fine estates, who went to law on account of some trifling differ ence. At the end of a long season of wearisome litigation, in the words of one of the lawyers: "When we began there were two welloff farmers and two poor lawyers; now there the employer, hog like, accepts all he can are two poor farmers and two well-off lawyers.' get and calls for more. * * * It is a The moral is: If your neighbor's cattle break in and destroy your corn, or other crops, don't get mad and go to law, but keep your temper and-ARBITRATE.

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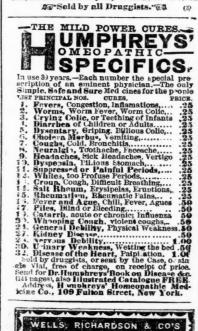
in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and re-lieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY. TO FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the LIDEEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

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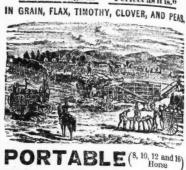
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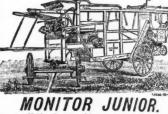
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contains an antidote for all malarial disor ders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the con-stitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

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There are at least four distinct species of microscopic fungi which cause the trouble with the grape berries ordinarily known as rot. The European mildew is still different, and in its manner of growth is similar to but one of those infesting our vines, and this one the least injurious in the west of any of them. Now sulphuring has been proved of much value for this European mildew, and on this account the practice is widely recommended for the fungus afflictions of our grapes. The fact is, sulphur will not destray the three most injurious of these grape pests, and so will not usually prove beneficial as a remedy for grape rot. There are to this day many vineyards

scattered throughout our country that are

strictly free from all these destroyers, and

many more where some one or more are

wanting even where they exist in not

distant plantations. Without them wet weather, fog, etc., do not cause or can hardly be said to tend to cause the rot of the fruit, though the latter does occur under such conditions, and does not appear under certain other conditions of climate. Hence these favored vineyards produce clean and sound fruit, whatever the peculiarities of the season, providing these are within the limits of wood growth. When, however the destructive agents are once introduced, the only conditions required for the production of rot are such as are necessary to the life of this minute vegetable growth, without so much question as to the effects on the grape itself. Among these conditions is water settled on the surface of the berry, or on the closely adjacent parts of the stem, as from dew, rain, fog, etc. This water permits the spores which arrive from without to germinate and send their root-like organs into the tissue of the fruit, which they are incapable of doing so long as the skin is perfectly dry. It is now positively known that these rotproducing agents commence their growth outside of the fruit, never inside. There is no such thing as gaining introduction to the sap, and being carried by it to other parts of the plant. The fungus growth found in the berry came from a spore lodging upon its surface and gained entrance by penetrating the skin, just as roots force themselves through the soil. Now since water is necessary for the germination of the spores, if this is kept off rot will not take place, and this affords the key to the best method of prevention which is within reach of practical grape growers. Protect the grape fruit from rain, dew, etc., and we may be reasonably certain that it is protected from rot. The most efficient method of saving the grapes is by the use of paper bags-such as grocerymen useslipped over the young bunches, for these not only keep off the wet but also exclude the spores of thr fungus causing the trouble; but good results are attained by placing a cover over the vines in such manner that the water is shed as from a roof, or in case of dew prevented from condensing on the surface. If the vines are grown on a trellis, two boards, each 10 or 12 inches wide, may be made to form such a roof, and quite successfully prevent rot. Sometimes it can be readily observed that the fruit under such shelter is sound and fair, while that of the same vine not covered is badly affected. One branch of a vine trained under the prog eaves of a building has a full crop of fine grapes, while the fruit of another branch, on an exposed stake, is worthless. Such cases have often been observed, but have only recently been explained.

Let no dependence be placed in sulphur. or anything else showered upon the vine, unless there is good evidence that one certain kind of fungus is alone to be feared, which can only be determined by one familiar with the different species of these microscopic, parasitic forms of vegetative life .- Prof. T. F. Burrill, in Indiana

The Mixed Growth of Wood Lands. There are few good chances now any where in New England to observe the manner in which generations of forest trees succeed one another in our woods. Much of our most valuable timber is now growing upon land which has at some time been cleared or closely cut over, and this is the case even in parts which have been settled within the present century. Upon such lands the trees are apt to be of few varieties and of nearly uniform age. To understand how "the forest primeval" consisted of trees at every stage of growth, and presented every variety which our climate and soil would produce, one will need to penetrate far enough into its depths to get beyond the ravages of the axe and of fire. There he shrubs in comparison, growing up under the shade of hemlooks and spruces centuries old, and their branches draped with long gray moss. Evergreen and deciduous trees intermingle in the alternating sunshine and shade. Almost everywhere the growth is mixed, whether on the dry rocky ridges or on the wet spongy soil of the swales. The surface of the ground is strewed, in some places piled, with the decaying trunks of prostrate trees. These have either broken down under their weight and the progress of decay, or have been overturned by the

This latter has been most often experienced where the soil consists of from a few inches to two or three feet of rich vegetable mould spread over a coarse loose gravel so cold and wet that the roots of trees extend widely over it without striking deeply into its bed. When a large hemlock or pine is thus over thrown its roots will lift from this gravelly bottom two or three rods of the rich black soil with which they were covered. ually sinks down into a knoll that will mark the spot for ages, cherry and poplar tation is allowed to take place in the cider and sumach thrive. Where the tree fell before reduction. The jelly flows from it carried down all the undergrowth be- the evaporator into large tubs, from

birds and squirrels, it could not well happen that such changes should not be folsuited to the spot.

There is still another way in which

these changes in forest growth are

silently going on all the time under the accordance with certain laws. It has often been noted that on our sandy plains where fires have burned off the growth and with it have consumed all the vegetable-mould mingled with the surface soil, the first efforts to reclothe these lands with a forest are made by such trees as the pitch pine, which require little water, and will send their roots down twenty feet or more through the loose gravel to bring up from that depth the potash and other soluble salts they need. These elements of fertility are slowly returned to the surface soil by the falling leaves of the pines. After some generations of this growth, these lands again become capable of producing birches and poplars and oaks. This process of recuperation and renovation is familiar to all who have given the slightest attention to our woodlands; and has often been used as evidence of the care which Nature takes to fit the earth for the higher type of vegetable as well as of animal life. But there are many other changes going on which show as plainly that this fitting of picking is the only remedy that can be the soil for a more luxuriant growth is not without equal care for such trees as thrive best on a poor and sandy soil. As vegetable mould is slowly formed upon the surface of the plains, so is silicious sand brought up through many inches depth of peat to adapt the bogs and swamps to a growth that could not otherwise take root upon their surface. No one who has observed with care the

cultivated lands, or even the pastures of New England, can have failed to notice that whenever hemlock trees have decayed upon the ground, there the soil would be exceptionally poor. Sometimes, after two or three plowings of a field, one can trace in the diminished growth of grass or of grain the line along which one of these trees has lain. Its decay added to the soil no enriching for the growth of any cultivated crop. Where it lay thrive sorrel and coreopsis, which delight in sterile ground. If one would examine the decaying wood of such a tree he would find it gritty in a pulverized form, and could detect, with the eye, grains of sand, which are crystals of silex taken up in solution into the circulation of the tree, and becoming manifest only when reverting to its crystalline form, when the vital forces of vegetation have ceased to act. All workers of wood are well aware how much the earthy matter of decaying timber dulls the edges of their tools. This is common in a greater or less degree to every variety of growth. Its effects are as strongly marked upon the succession of forest growth as upon the crops on cultivated lands. Let a hemlock spruce or pine be uprooted in our wet, peaty soils, and not only will deciduous trees gain a foothold upon the sand and gravel brought up by its roots, but all along the length of its decaying trunk hazel and willow shrubs and the yellow and white birches will spring up and flourish, taking root in the newly formed soil of the rapidly wasting sap wood. Gradually the young trees gain strength prostrate tree, mostly within the bark, and those piercing the bed of the mould and peat beneath take firm root in the hard, rocky subsoil. Years later, when the birches become large, and the trees on which they grew has wasted completely away, one may see where the roots unite in the trunk, two or three feet above the surface of the ground, on a spot so wet and of a soil so fine that trees of such a nature as theirs would never have got a planting there had it not been for the motherly care which Nature bestows upon the feebler and more delicate of her offspring.

Apple Jelly Manufacture.

This is quite an important business in some of the older States, where large quantities of apples not fit for market are manufactured into jelly. The process in one of the largest manufactories in the State of New York is described in the report of the State Agricultural Society from which we condense: The factory is located on a creek which furnishes the necessary power. The apples as brought by farmers are stored in large bins by the side of the creek above the mill. When wanted they are discharged from the bins into a trough of running water, which carries them into the basement of the mill, discharging them into a tank of will find the hazel and moosewood, mere water. This process gives them a thorough scouring, and all refuse litter, dirt, etc., is carried away by the water. The apples are hoisted by an endless chain elevator from the tank to the grinding room, the buckets on the elevator being perforated to allow the water to escape. They are carried to the upper story, whence they roll by the force of gravity to the grater. The cheese is laid up in strong cotton cloth instead of straw, as in old times. The cider as it is expressed passes to the storage tank and thence to the defecator, a copper pan eleven feet long and three feet wide. It is here heated, at first moderately by steam pipes, till all impurities have risen to the surface and been skimmed off, and be destroyed by throwing dust or lime over the then a greater degree of heat is applied to trees; however, they are quickly dispatched by reduce it to a semi-sirup or boiled cider. From the defector it passes to the evaporator, also supplied with copper steam pipes, and so arranged that the semi-sirup introduced at one end is reduced to the proper density in its passage through; flowing off in a continuous stream, of a consistency of 30 deg. to 32 deg. Baume. There is a bit of ground where birches Great care is taken in all these operations to be removed with a knife or saw at the end and willows and maples will colonize at to preserve absolute cleanliness, every once. On the uplifted soil which grad part being thoroughly cleansed by hot water and steam each day. No fermen-

In this way the conditions of climate were to market. A favorite package for family changed almost as much as were those of use is little covered wooden buckets soil. Where the seeds of various trees holding five and ten pounds respectively, are constantly scattered by the winds and and which are familiar to the grocery trade. The capacity of this factory is from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds per day. A lowed by a changed growth of woods, and bushel of fruit will produce from four to these places be occupied by trees best five pounds of jelly. Crab apples make the finest jelly; sour, crabbed, natural all varieties the most satisfactory product. The pomace is manipulated in water, operation of natural forces, working in when the seeds sink and the lighter part flows off, and it is said that the value of the seeds will pay the cost of all the labor employed. They are sold to nurserymen for planting. Even frozen apples can be utilized if placed in water and the frost drawn out in that way .- Chicago Grocer,

Grape Vines in August.

While grape vines have more enemies than almost any other fruit-bearing plant, they are, with the exception of the little understood "rot," easily managed if taken in time. Mildew is usually prevalent this month. If neglected, but little fruit can be hoped for. Mildew is easily kept in subjection, if sulphur be applied in time. If a rain falls soon after sulphur has been used, the application should be repeated. If the vines are kept well dusted with sulphur, the trouble will make but little headway. The insects that infest the vine at this season are mainly large and solitary caterpillars and beetles, destructive enough, but so scattered that handapplied. Where droppings are seen on the ground beneath the vines, search for the caterpillar that makes them. On old vines there will often appear vigorous shoots from the base or at the root, and any where upon the old stem. These, as a general thing, are not needed, and should be removed as soon as noticed. If the laterals continue to push out, the new growth should be pinched back, leaving the lower leaf. Where vines trained to a trellis have been shortened, the uppermost bud will often start into growth. This should be treated like a lateral. pinching it back to the lower leaf, and repeating the operation as often as a new shoot starts. Those who grow grapes to compete for prizes at the various exhibi tions sometimes thin the berries in the clusters, that the remaining fruit may attain a larger size .- American Agricul-

Renewing Strawberry Beds.

The American Garden says: A row of strawberry plants set out a year or two ago will now, as frequently managedthat is, left to themselves-present a solid mass of plants and weeds, six feet or more in width. To weed out and civilize such a wilderness is a task not rashly to be undertaken. If, however, the bed has to be maintained on the same spot, then stretch a line a foot or so from the original row. or where there is the best stand of young plants; and parallel with it, toward the outside, stretch another. Mow down, on both sides, all that stand outside of this narrow strip, spread a good coat of manure, plow or spade it under, and pulverize and merrow the soil as much as possible Pull all the weeds from the strip left, and rake the new ground whenever weeds make their appearance. Runners will soon push forth, and young, thrifty plants will take possession of the ground previously occupied by old and worthless ones. If more than one row of plants is desired, such a border may be left on each to send their roots down either side of the side of the old one, allowing about four feet of space between the two.

The following year, the plants now remaining will be turned under, moving the rows in the same direction, and thus providing fresh ground every year. If circumstances do not permit, the beds may be kept on the same ground, alternating the lands every year.

We do not recommend this plan to those who aim at best results, nor to those who can give better care to their plants; yet it s far better to raise strawberries in this rough way than have none at all. We may instance a mixed bed of Crescents and Charles Downings which supplies a large summer boarding house with ber ries. The only cultivation it has received in years, consisted in an annual mowing with the mowing machine, and the plow ing of alternate strips three to four fee wide.

Horticultural Notes.

BEAR in mind that a rich, thoroughly mellow soil is absolutely essential to the successful planting of strawberries in midsummer.

MINNESOTA is to have a sugar beet factory with machinery imported from Europe. will be ready for operation next spring.

IT is claimed that lettuce planted early in the spring between the rows of strawberry plants will protect the latter from the ravages of white grubs, which prefer the roots of the lettuce to those of the strawberry.

THE difference between thinning peache and omitting that work is found out on market day; the thinned and consequently large, fine fruit sells at two-thirds higher rates that that which grew as it could. Aside from this. the injury done to the tree or vine is no unimportant consideration.

PEAR and cherry tree slugs are covered with viscid substance which causes any sort of dust or powder to adhere to them, killing quickly. Trees near a dusty road are seldom troubled with slugs. The larvæ of the currant saw-fly the white pine saw-fly, the rose and raspberry saw-flies, are not viscid, and therefore canno Paris green or London purple.

THE American Cultivator reminds us that no practice at this time of the year will save more work to orchardist or small fruit grower, next winter or spring, than that of pinching off "suckers" or "water sprouts." A simple brushing of the hand over a limb will often destroy scores of little sprouts which would have of the year. Undesirable shoots from the poots of currant bushes or other plants can be more easily removed now than at any other

COL. D. S. CURTISS, in the National Farmer. fore it, and let in the warm sunbeams, which it is drawn while still warm into young pear (and presumably other fruit) trees gives three reasons why it is best to obtain where for ages they had not fallen before. the various packages in which it is shipped from local, or near by nurseries; First, they

climate and soil of their new home. Second, the growers of the nursery trees, being near by, can more readily be called to an account if the stock is not true to representation; and hence the buyers will be more sure to get what they desire and bargain for. Third, changing fruit trees from north to south, and vice versa changes the character of the fruit, in a great measure. For instance, trees for autumn fruit fruit the best looking, and a mixture of in New York, when transplanted to the climate of the Potomac region become a snmmer fruit; and winter fruit of the north becomes autumn fruit when grown further south, and so on which must be taken into account.

> Major Freas, of the Germantown Telegraph, says he is confident that crops of fruit from pear trees are more regular, the fruit more tion, keep it open by gently pushing them perfect, and the trees better protected from drouth, when the pear orchard is kept in grass than with clean cultivation. He says: "The ground is uniformly cooler in grass than in cultivated land, and to a certain extent moister, and then, too, the roots are never disturbed. We have lost several standard and a number of dwarf trees by blight; in fact, latterly not a year passes that there is not a diminution of our trees in this way; while in grass nothing but old age seems to cause them to succumb. When we say that we have three trees on our premises said to be full 150 years old, in good bearing condition, one of them apparently as good as ever it was, we think there is good ground for our opinion."

Apiarian.

Hoarded Honey.

Millions of heads of white clover at millions of drops of rain. A large amount of honey has been secreted and stored during the few hours of sunshine intervening between showers. Hives are overflowing with bees, honey and brood; just for the woods. Bees mean business when they swarm, and will not wait for hives to be made, or to go to town and buy. Old hives that are to be used should be thoroughly cleansed, and free from offensive odors. Bees become very warm during the excitement of swarming, and if put into a close hot hive, and left in the sun, will invariably seek more comfortable quarters. We once had a very large colony desert the hive the day after swarming, and leave for the woods, be cause the sun was shining very hot upon them, and they were crowded, we having neglected to put on surplus boxes. As a rule, with few if any exceptions, bees cluster before leaving. If they have issued and returned to the same hive again several times, they may take a final de parture without clustering; or if they dislike their hive they will take wing and leave. Bees that have been clustered for days on the outside of their hives are more apt to leave than others. They should be kept at work, and not allowed to lie idle and study up mischief. Plenty of room should be provided inside of the hive for them to cluster in, and if a sudden flow of honey occurs, it will besim

Our surplus boxes are made by fasten ing seven "prize boxes" together with little strips of wood, and glazing the ends Three of these cover an eight frame Langstroth hive. In removing some filled boxes from the hive lately, the thought occurred to me to try the late Adam Grimm's plan of getting the bees out. We ave a little hive in which we have an im ported queen. It has two frames about four inches square. We put a newly hatched queen into it, and set it into a large box, and then placed the honey boxes alongside of it, and covered it up to prevent robbing. The old bees returned to their hive through a knothole in the box, and the young ones crawled into the small hive with the young queen. When the bees were all out of the surplus boxes the little hive was full of young bees, and was a regular organized colony, and put on airs like one. In this way no young bees were

lost, as is sometimes the case. When a swarm issues it goes forth with haversacks loaded, carrying three days rations. If from any cause the honey flow is interrupted, either by long continued wet weather or drouth, the colony must perish, as it has no old stores to re sort to in an emergency. Bees, as a rule, or with few exceptions, never desert un capped brood, and many apiarists practice giving all new swarms a frame, so that they will remain. If from any mishap they lose their queen, they have the means at hand to raise another. This frame also contains honey, which is some help to the bee family just commencing housekeeping. If a frame of honey is also given them, their preservation will be insured .- Mrs. L. Harrison in Prairie Farmer.

How to Hive a Swarm of Bees. The season for swarming is far ad vanced and any bright day, perhaps, the bees will be rushing out to migrate to a new quarter. If you have box hives and black bees and wish to reform from the error of your way, now is the golden opportunity. Have your movable frame hives ready and hive your new swarms in them. A new colony of my golden banded Italians have filled a ten frame Langstroth hive with brood and honey in twenty-one days, without the assistance of foundation. When the bees swarm have no ringing of bells, beating tin pans, and such nonsense; wait patiently, and nine times out of ten they will settle of their own accord; if they do not, all the racket you can make about it will have little effect in altering their determination. They may say what they like about using a fountain pump, throwing sand and discharging firearms among the swarm; but, in my experience, when they strike for the woods your only hope is in following them, and they may go a hundred yards or, as has been known, even as far as seventeen miles before alighting. After the swarm settles, brush your hive out nicely, (no need of fooling with peach leaves and salt water,) set it where you wish it to remain, saw off the limb with the bees on it, lay it on a board at the en-

bees will be established in their new quarters. If it is not convenient to cut the limb, or other object on which they may light, take an old wool hat, secure it to a pole and holding it near the cluster shake or smoke a portion of the bees off: when they attempt to return put the bat in the way, by the side of the cluster, until quite a number have settled upon it, after which you will have no difficulty in getting the whole swarm. When they have all settled on the hat, walk gently to your hive and deposit them on the board as you would if on the limb. If they should be disposed to clog the entrance to the hive by stopping to hum their satisfacaside with a twig. You may facilitate their march by pushing forward the rear of the company in the same manner. They will go to work at once and build small bits of comb by the next morning. Raise the rear end of the hive three inches above the level of the front to make them build straight combs. If two swarms should be out at the same time cover the first to alight with a tablecloth or sheet to hide them from the others. Otherwise they will all alight in the same

If at any time during swarming you can discover and secure the queen you have the matter in your own hands. Cage the queen, take the hive in which you desire the bees and set it in the place of the hive from which the swarm issued. The bees will soon discover her absence and returning to the old stand will enter the new hive. After a portion of the swarm has entered release the queen at the door and allow her to go in with the swarm. When they are all hived set them on a new stand and return the old hive to the exact condition for storing surplus, its proper place. I hive most of my bees, should the weather be favorable. The that are allowed to swarm naturally, acwet weather will prolong the bloom, if cording to this latter plan, giving them a it does not have to "waste its sweetness few frames of brood from the old hive on the desert air," and insure good fall By clipping the queen's wings you will be pasturage. Whenever the sun shines out able to pursue this plan altogether, if you hot, a vigilant eye should be kept on the wish avoiding a great deal of anxiety and apiary, lest the bees swarm and decamp all possibility of absconding swarms.-Southern World.

cluster, perhaps, to your dismay.

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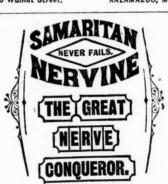


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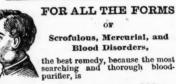
was the first preparation perfectly adapted to curo diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the renuirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER ha steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: the entire fulfilment of its promises.

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction. The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the persona appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push for ward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alco holic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble. PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.



Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles, \$5.



OF EVERY KIND CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets, Knives, Large Illustrated Catalogue FREE. GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS. PITTSBURGH, PA.

MAN A



East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leevenworth, Atehison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the paincipal lines of road between the Atlant's and the Pacollo Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnetic theorem of the Council of the

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE." A New and Direct Lue, via Seneca and Kanka-kee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanoga, Atlanta, Au-gusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Atlynesp-cils and St. Faul and intermediate pointo. All Through Fassengers Travel on Fast Express

Trains.
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wys as low as competitors that offer less advantages.
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R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r. Gen'l Tat. & Pass. Agis.

CHICAGO.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas S. Furniss and Henry A. Cleland, who respectively reside in the City of Detroit. Wayne County, Michigan, have formed a limited partnership under and pursuant to the statutes of the State of Michigan in such case made and provided, and that the terms of said partnership are as follows, to wit: First—The name or firm under which said partnership business is to be conducted is Thomas S. Furniss and Company. Second—The general nature of the business to be transacted by said partnership is the manufacture and sale of druggists' specialties, and the principal phace of business of said partnership is to be at Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. Third—The names and respective places of residence of the general and respective places of residence of the general and special partners are as follows, viz.: Thomas S. Furniss, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, who is the special partner. Fourth—The amount of capital stock contributed to the common stock by said special partner. Fourth—The amount of capital stock contributed to the common stock by said special partner, thenry A. Cleland, is the sum of three thousand dollars. Fifth—Said partnership is to commence on the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1888, and is to terminate on the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1888.

Dated Detroit, June 21, 1883.

THOMAS S. FURNISS. Notice of LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the first day of September, A. D. 1876, executed by Caspar Hoff, and Margaret Hoff, his wife, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Magdalena Hoshna, of the same place, and recorded on the 2d day of September, A. D., 1876, at 4 o'clock p. m., in liber 131 of mortgages, on page 181, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and whereas there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, the sum of two hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents, (\$248 33-100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the sighest bidder, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building in waich the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as lot numbered seventy-one (71) of Larned's subdivision of the Lafferty farm; north of the Chicago road—now Michigan Avenue—in-the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, and the costs and expenses allowed by law in case of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this 31st day of July, A. D. 1883. SIMON HOSHNA, JOSEPH KUHN, Sole Devisee of said Mortgagee Attorney for Mortgagee.



ponding week last year were 7,463,980

The Liverpool market is quoted steady

at 51s. 6d. per cwt. for choice American

cheese, a decline of 6d. per cwt. from

WOOL.

The wool markets at the East have been

less active the past week, but still the

amount of business done was of fair pro

portions, and prices were firm. In Bosto

the sales footed up 3,002,100 lbs of do

mestic and 159,000 lbs of foreign, against

a total of 4.047,000 lbs last week, and 2.

499,400 lbs for the corresponding week of

1882. The Boston Bulletin says of the

"The general expectation in the West that prices would be marked up because of the recent large sales here, has not been fulfilled. A few things like Georgia and other medium wools, are a little firmer; but values of most descriptions are unchanged, though there is a general feeling of confidence memory helders and

feeling of confidence among holders, and scarcely anybody is willing to make con-

cessions below current rates. There has been a good call this week for medium

and No. 1 wools, both washed and un-washed. Michigan No. 1 has sold at 38c.

Georgia at 27@274c, with 28c now asked; and choice medium Montana at 28c."

The Advertiser of that city evidently

looks for an advance in fine fleeces, and

represents that market as very firm. It

"As to prices, it is always difficult to

judge, as the recent large business with

out any advance in prices demonstrates. It is, however, beyond question, that this

market is lower than the country, that wool could not be bought there, commis

sions paid on it there and here, and the buyer come out whole. The holders in

the interior are very firm, and in Ohio and Michigan wool is largely gone into second hands. In Ohio there are no

signs of prices dropping, and the choicest clips command 35½@36c. In Michigan

about all good wool has been picked up, and prices now offered are 32@33c, while

here the same wool would only bring 34@35c. The advance since the clip opened has

been great, for the opening prices were 28@30c. There has been quite a brisk in

quiry for good Montana wools, and a de-

spatch from there reports the clip 600,000

igan X, 34@35; Michigan No. 1, 38c; Ohio

No. 1, 38@40c; Ohio fine delaine, 39@40c;

The receipts of wool in Boston the past

and 502 bales foreign for the correspond

241,372 bales domestic and 32,573 bales

sell for lower prices than now. It says:

"The general tone prevailing appears

amounting to enough to disturb the current below the surface. Owners of pretty

much all descriptions of stock seem to fee

that an outlet for supplies has been open-

ed mainly through the action of buyers.

and that the safest course to pursue is

ed, customers need be under no immedi

hey really see use for wool.

ported must necessarily be of good quali

ty. To those who believe this conclusion

correct, we would ask a reading of the

"We came across a New England wool-

en manufacturer to-day who had on a

new suit made from imported goods which looked very nice, but on close examina

tion we discovered that the goods were not actually worsted but imitation,

made out of wool, and the dves were an

made out of wool, and the dyes were an-aline and 'welting' after a few days' wear. He acknowledged he had been 'taken in,' and frankly said he could make better goods himself, but consoled

himself in the discovery that European

nanufacturers have to resort to method

which would not pass muster in New

of the Treasury has received a latter from

mported woolens.

nurse demand for the present at least.

Michigan fine delaine, 38c.

crease of 5004 bales foreign.

the silence will continue.

We can assure the Econ

market:

market:

prices reported one week ago.

State Journal of Agriculture. A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

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Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters regis tered, or procuring a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.

P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 150 Nassau St., New York.



DETROIT, THESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1883.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 21,410 bu., and the shipponding week in 1882. The visible supply of this grain on July 28 was 17,704,511 bu. against 17.748,509 bu the previous week, in 1882. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 43,998 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 934,527 bu., against 839,-994 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 6,405,830 bu, against 10, 440,141 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882.

The market has shown considerably decline in the stocks held here, closed very firm at the end of the week. The weather at 521@53c per bu. The outlook has been more favorable for harvesting for the crop is very unpromising, operations the past week, and continues and large receipts need not be look good up to this time. It is probable the crop in this State will be got under shelter with out further loss from the rains, while the cool weather has saved the wet wheat with their old corn at present prices, from rust. Still there will be a large amount of shrunken or blighted grain in various neighborhoods, and both the quality and yield will be very much mixed even in the same sections. We cannot, at this time, see any reason to suppose that than a week ago. In Chicago the market wheat will reach high prices, still it ought to do better than last year.

Yesterday the market became depressed under unfavorable telegraphic advices, and cash wheat declined 1@2c per bu. on the various grades. Futures were also wheat. but held up better than cash The following table exhibits the daily

closing prices of wheat from July 16th to August 6th: No.1 No. 2 No. 8 No. 2 No. 3

	wnite.	white.	white.	red.	red.
July 16	1 06%	92%	79	1 111/6	
4 17	1 081/2	95	79		1 00
** 116	1 08	97	79	1 14	1 00
139	1 071/6	951/8	79		1 00
700	1 0814	96	80	1 131/6	****
" 21	1 08%	98	82	1 13%	1 00
44 23	1 081/4	98			1 00
" 94	1 081%	99	821/2	1 15	1 03
66 05			82		
4 25	1 081/2	99	81		1 01
44 26	1 081/2	****	7.1		1 03
4 27	1 09	98	761/2	1 13	
4 28	1 07	98	80	1 121/4	1 01
" 30	1 07	97	77	1 111/2	0 00
** 31	1 071/2	98	7814	1 11	1 01
Aug. 1	1 07%	971/4			1 01
4 2	1 07	971/2		1 11	
" 3	1 0816	1 01		1 11	1 04
4 4	1 09	1 02	82	1 12	1 04
" 6		1 01		1 12	1 04
	1 0174		80	****	
Rejected w	heat so	ld yester	day at	70c pe	r bu.
one week acc	2 at 200			P.	

Yestetday the first sales of new wheat were made. No. 1 white sold \$1 07 and No. 2 red at \$1 09.

Futures have also advanced, but trad ing is comparatively light. The near futures are the firmest. The following table gives the closing prices of the various deals each day during the past week:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oc
Tuesday	1 0714	1 08%	1 10
	1 07	1 08	10
A RELIEF PROLITY	1 07	1 08%	1 0
- A CLUMY - A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	1 081/4	1 081/2	1 0
Monday	1 09	1 09	1 10
		1 08	1 0

Late reports from the various Conti nental countries are not so favorable as have heretofore appeared. The Italian crop is said to be one-third less than an average. Her crop is generally estimated at 137 to 138 millions of bushels, and one third of that would be about forty-five milzions of bushels. The Hungarian crop is said to be an average one, while the Austrian will probably be a little above that of last year. In France there will be ashortage in the wheat crop of from 15@20 per cent. The Algerian crop is said to be turning out badly when threshed. In Germany the wheat and rye crops are both expected to be short of last year's yield. Stocks in hand are larger than usual both of old wheat and rye, and the markets are very dull. In Russia, especially in the southern provinces, the crop is reported to be a good one, fully up to the average in yield, and of good quality, but rye, upon which the peasantry largely depend, is a complete failure in many places, and below the average in all. As the British crops are also likely to be much below an average it is certain good wheat is now selling as low as it ought to, and any change should be toward a higher range of values. It is doubtful, however, if there is much change in any direction until the outcome of the crop, both in this country and abroad, is fully ascertained.

Frequently during the past three months we have taken issue with the big stories published by the California press of the enormous yield expected this season. It was variously estimated at 50 to 60 millions of bushels. We remarked that the "big yields" were always in the distant States, and that "far-off fields look green." The following report from that State, after harvest, tells its own

."It is now known that hot north winds

grain still in the milk, and, although in many sections the wheat looked well, was found later to be so shriveled as hard- and cold. ly to pay to cut it. The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture has just issued figures putting the wheat acreage for the present year at 2,600,000 acres. Notwithstanding the increase of acreage over the last year, he estimates that the crop will be 20 per cent less than last year, when it was only 1,200,000 tons. This would make for the present year a total crop of over a million tons, or 33, 300,000 bushels. The best grain authori Secretary's estimate entirely erroneous. They say it is a notoriously low estimate. They admit that the crop will probably be 20 per cent less than the quantity estimated prior to the 1st of June, which was 1,600,000 tons. These estimates make the present total crop 1, 200,000. Deducting what is required for home consumption would leave 950,000 tons for export. A careful examination and comparison sustained the correctness

The largest estimate would give that State a crop of about forty millions, showing an inflation of from ten to twenty millions of bushels.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

Flour, extra State. 12s. 0 d.
Wheat, No. 1 white. 8s. 8 d.
do Spring No. 2. 9s. 0 d.
do Western new. 9s. 0 d.

COEN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 2,943 bu, and the shipments were 2,433 bu. The visible ments were 122,329. The stocks now held supply in the country on July 28 amounted in this city amount to 316,776 bu., against to 10,541,723 bu. against 11,481,560 bu the 415.523 last week, and 136,439 the corres- previous week, and 6,274,043 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 9,191,596 bu, against 689,470 bu. for the and 13,570,341 bu at the corresponding date | corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 939,837 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 999 bu., against 1.902 bu last week, and 36,520 at the cor responding date in 1882. The receipts of this grain have been very light, and as stocks are practically exhausted in this city spot corn is firm and higher. No. 2 is quoted at 54c per bu., but as none is more strength the past week, and spot moving it is difficult to say just what it wheat, owing to light receipts and a rapid would be worth. For August and September delivery No. 2 has been offered ed for before October, without the promise of the growing crop improves to such an extent as to make farmers part which seems hardly possible from present appearances. The foreign demand for corn keeps up well, as will be seen by the statement of the exports, but the English and Continental markets are lower has been subjected to considerable fluctuations the past week, values moving up and down upon reports of the weather. At the close of the week prices were just about where they were a week previous, cash No. 2 selling at 51%c per bu, against a shade higher, while September and Oc. tober are lower. August is quoted at 514c, September at 50tc, and October at 49tc. In Liverpool new mixed is quoted steady at 5s. 3d. per cental, against 5s. 7d. one

> The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 39,306 bu., and the shipments were 1,850 bu. The visible supply of this grain on July 28 was 3,584,462 bu.. against 1,276,067 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. Stocks in this city yesterday amounted to 32,262 bu., against 13,234 bu. the previous week, and 3,969 bu' at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 118,376 bu. Under increased receipts and generally good prospects for the new crop, values are again lower. For No. 2 white 37c per bu is the best offer, and for No. mixed 344c. In Chicago new oats are selling at 281@29c per bu, while old No. 2 white are selling at 37½@38c. In futures August delivery are quoted at 274c, September at 264@27c; and October at 27@ 27gc. It is probable that price are about is concerned, but our own may drop a litto come forward in liberal amounts. In New York western mixed are quoted at 85@41c. State mixed at 401c. western white at 41@51c, and State white at 46@50c per bu. In futures, No. 2 mixed are quoted at 36gc for August, 35gc for September, 361c for October and 37c for November These are the prices dealers expect to rule at the dates indicated, and show that low er prices are quite generally looked for.

week previous.

For the first time in some months we report a stronger market for hops. It is the result of an unexpected change in the prospects of the growing crop in England and Germany, which has caused importers to look around for any odd parcels that have been neglected during the de- | Si pression, and which may now turn out to be of some value. It is said that English | the market: dealers are in the New York market on this errand, and that the advance of two to three cents per pound noted in that market since our last report is the result. So far as the crop in this country is concerned, the principal districts are likely to yield a fair average, with the quality generally good. The exceptions to this are some points in Wisconsin, which have suffered from too much wet weather, and Oregon and Washington Territory, where growers have had a long drouth to contend with. It is generally estimated, however, that the output will fully equal that of last year, taking the increased acreage into account. The Waterville Times says

of the market at that place: "Several dealers have orders to buy more or less this week and probably from 75 to 100 bales have changed hands a from 22@34 cents since Tuesday. A better feeling is manifest, but whether it is to b permanent or not it is hard to say, as to day there has been nothing done. Be tween Thursday and Tuesday several lots changed hands at 20 to 23 cents. Ship ments from here are not large above re-ceipts, so that most of the hops remain

in June did more damage to wheat than could at the time. have been supposed.

Over a large area the winds caught the Crop prospects continue to be favorable, and the vines are getting along well where not diseased. The weather has been rainy

> The same paper contains a late dispatch from Washington Territory, which makes the prospects worse for the growers in that country. It says:

"The Washington Territory and Ore gon crop will be a partial failure. New yards will be nearly a total failure. The general estimate is three-quarters of a crop. The drouth still continues. This makes 82 days since rain has fallen." The New York market is stronger and

nore active, and the N. Y. Daily Bulletin thus refers to it: "Some little increase of demand from dealers, and appearances that shippers

are wanting something tend to give the market a firmer look. Prices have been obtained for moderate quantities that are better by 2@2½c than those holders offered at early in the week, and to-day the at early in the week, and to-day the general bids run about 3c above those made on Monday. In some quarters the improvement is looked upon as likely to hold, but, as a rule, it is dismissed as merely a 'spurt.' It is stated that new crop contracts could easily be made at 25c if buyers would give it. There were if buyers would give it. There were everal export inquiries, but bids too low

Quotations in that market are as fol

lows:	te, crop of 1882, choice	28@	8:
do	crop of 1882, mediums	26@	27
do	crop of 1882, low grades	25@	
do	crop of 1881, good to choice	20@	
do	old olds	none	
Eastern,	crop of 1882, fair to choice	none	
Wisconsi	n, crop of 1882, fair to choice	none	
Pacific co	ast, crop of 1882, fair to choice	25@	

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The market for really good butter is firmer, and nothing that will grade as such is sold under 17c P lb, with 18c obtained for strictly choice. Good creamery is quick at 21c, with demand quite active. Receipts have slackened up, and the cool weather has helped the market. In Chicago the market is weak for all grades except strictly choice, which is in limited supply. During the hot weather oleomar garine, on account of its ability to stand the heat and retain its appearance of fresh made butter has been sold very largely, from California reports sales of 1,000,000 consumers of course believing they were pounds to Eastern buyers at 25c." getting dairy butter. Quotations there 2 Quotations in Boston range as follows are as follows: Fancy creamery, 20@21c; Ohio X, 35@36c; Ohio XX, 36@38c; Michfair to choice do, 16@19c; choice dairy, 15@16c; fair to good do, 13@14c; common grades, 11@12c. The New York market in about the same condition as that of our own, choice being the only grade that shows any strength. Quotations on new State stock in that market are as follows: Fancy creamery, 22@23c; choice do, 20@ 22c; prime do, 18@20c; fair to good do, 17@171c; ordinary do, 16@161c; fancy tubs and pails, 21c; fine do, 20c; good do, 17@19c; and fair do, 15@16c & 1b. Quo tations on new western are as follows:

Western imitation creamery, choice.... 16 @ Western imitation creamery, choice.
Western do, good to prime.
Western dairy, best.
Western dairy, good.
Western dairy, good.
Western fairy, ordinary.
Western factory, best current make.
Western factory, fair to good.
Western factory, ordinary.

The N. Y. Daily Bulletin, in its weekly review of the market, says:

"The domestic demand is reported little more active in some quarters, but only from orders on account of regular customers, who usually turn up about this time in the week, and the relevances is not enough to change the general char-acteristics of the market. Strictly choice and gilt-edged parcels will command outside quotations or possibly a trifle more when it comes to taking the tryer and go ing through a lot to select, but on the ma or portion of the transactions buyers ob tain better terms. Creamery supplies most of the fine trade at present. Some very nice State dairy has come to hand within a day or two, but has not as yet been offered, and the faulty condition of most of the offering of this style of pack ing prevents its free sale. The top skim ming of the Western imitation creamery dairy and factory is worked off fairly but, as a rule, stock is not much wanted and unless shippers are induced to take

hold the receipts have to be stored. The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending July 28 were 669.215 lbs., against 737,979 lbs. the previ ous week, and 617,778 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding

week in 1882 were 200.537 lbs. Cheese in light supply, but as demands are also quite limited there is no change to note in the position of the market. For full cream state quotations are 10@11c per lb., with 111c for strictly choice. The down to "hard-pan," so far as that market bulk of the stock offered is of Michigan make. Very little stock is moving, and tle lower as soon as the new crop begins the market is devoid of any interesting features. In Chicago the market is reported quiet, with price ranging about the same as a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, ? lb., 9@94c; full cream flats, 94c; flats slightly skimmed, 5@6c; common to fair skims 31@41c: low grades, 1@3c P b. The New York market is dull and lower, but the decline is very slight as vet, and the up per grades as usual have felt the weakness least. Quotations in that market are as

der Santifications in their marine			
llows:			
ite factory, fancy	10		
ate factory, prime	91/2		
ate factory, fair to good	81/2	0	8
ite factory, ordinary	7		
io cheddar	71/2		
io flats, good to prime	8		
io flats, fair	61/2	0	7
io flats, ordinary	5		
	534		
eamery skims, good	5		
eamery skims, fair	4		
ims, po:	8	@	3
The N. Y. Bulletin of Saturday	Ba	ys	0

"The market continues dull and heavy and buyers are exacting favors befor will consent to operate. Advice from England are without improvemen the reports from Canada estimate this week's shipments at Montreal at 49,000 boxes, and investment on foreign account s made with much caution. Quotation in some cases are still making on a basis of 10½ to 10½c, but the figures hardly rep resent fresh business, and to all intent and purposes 10c is really the top rate for either colored or white, and some of the latter showing only natural color, but otherwise fine, has been sold at 94c Seconds, or medium grades, such as are generally accepted as useful stock at a fair shading from the best, do not appear to be pressing to quite the usual extent, owing probably to the fact that that the proportion is smaller, consequent upon the fine condition of the arrivals this week. The common and inferior grades are neglected and very uncertain in value, beyond the fact that they must be sold extremely low if at all."

lbs. the previous week, and 10,151,4)7 two

a prominent firm in New York City calling attention "to the fact that large quantities of wool of large grade are exported from Egypt, Syria and countries in their vicinity to this country, which is the principal market for them, besides considerable quantities of bed wools' (extracted from old mattresses) from Constantinople, etc. These wools The exports of cheese from all Ameri are frequently transhipped at Marseilles can ports for the week ending July 28 foot up 9,871,199 lbs., against 9,918,023

vice to the public. They were hired and service to them. Upon their representabusiness for the public, such as the prompt companies were granted charters, allowed with their poles, string wires along public monopoly of the business of transmitting messages at their own rates of remuner ation. They, therefore, owe service to the public in consideration of these privileges, and should be held to their agreement as strictly as they have held the public. It is useless for them to urge that the demands of the operators are not reasonable as at the time the companies took upon themselves these obligations the pay of operators was fully one hundred per cent higher than now. We are therefore of the opinion that it is the companies who owe service to the public and should consider its convenience, and not the operat ors. The operators were the servants of the companies and the companies the serv ants of the public. The companies have assumed the right to charge what they pleased for their services; why should not the operators have the right to demand what they please for theirs? The Western Union should certainly be held to account for gross neglect of its duties to the public during the past three weeks.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

To Exhibitors of Fruit.

week have been 19,629 bales domestic and The American Pomological Society by 2,350 bales foreign; against 23,127 bales invitation of the Pennsylvania Horticul domestic and 404 bales foreign the pretural Society, holds its next meeting at vious week; and 16,978 bales domestic Philadelphia, beginning Wednesday, Sept. 12th, 1882.

ing week last year. The total receipts At the last meeting of the Society is since January 1st amount to 240,960 bales was decided to encourage general exhibi domestic and 37,577 bales foreign, agains tions of fruit. It is earnestly requested that no duplicates appear in any collecforeign for the same time in 1882, a detion, and that none but choice specimens crease of 412 bales domestic and an inshall be placed on exhibition. Six specimens of a variety will be sufficient, except The New York market is in a different in fruits of unusual interest. A limited state from that of Boston if the Economist number of Wilder medals will be awarded reports it correctly. That paper wants to objects of special merit.

holders to believe that wool is likely to It is expected that the exhibition of fruit will be large. To insure room and "One cannot tell what may come. The plates, it is essential that exhibitors, as conservative man always wins in the long run. There is now ample wool on the soon as September 1st, give notice of the Atlantic seaboard for all wants for the receased and many mills are short throughout the land, and no one knows how long space required, to Thomas A. Andrews, Horticultural Hall, Broad Street, near Locust, Philadelphia, Penn. Freight and The mills may remain dle until goods sell at better prices, and they get rid of their accumulations express charges should be prepared. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Pre't, of over stock of goods. We cannot un-

PROF. W. J. BEAL, Sec'y, LANSING, Mich.

of over stock of goods. We cannot understand why western growers hold on so pertinaciously to what wool they have. They had better repent and sell or sell and repent. But perhaps it were better they learn a lesson that may make them wiser." "OUR CONTINENT," Judge Tourgee's venture, in spite of the predictions of chronic croakers, is not only "holding ts own," with other magazines, but is holders of wool in this State are well satisfied that there is more money in holdimproving all the time, and gaining in popular favor. It is issued weekly, and ing desirable lots at present prices of wool than in selling. Perhaps they are the numbers for one month present an aggregate of reading matter equal in quanwrong, but the most of them will chance it. The Daily Bulletin says of the New York tity and quality to that of any monthly journal of its character. Its engravings are good, its letter press excellen, while Tour to be much the same in average particulars, the slight differences of opinion not gee, Marion Harland, Helen Campbell, Mc Cook, Corson, and other well known writers contribute. "Migma" contains Judge Tourgee's terse comments on the topics of the time. Do not forget Our Continent when considering the family supply of literature. \$4 per year. Our Offerings in consequence are made openly and in such manner as to indicate that Continent Publishing company, 36 South 11th St., Philadelphia.

while no further concessions can be expect WE do not often take up space in reate apprehension of finding cost advancon them. Demand this week has orinting the many complimentary renot been quite so large or general, the quantities recently reported satisfying consumers for a time, and some dealers marks made about the FARMER by our otemporaries, preferring to let the paper do its own "blowing;" but we give place are rather inclined to complain, but at lose a few negotiations have been opento the following from the Portland Observed on considerable quantities, and there er, since it inclines us to wear the editorial s nothing to indicate that buyers have tile on the left ear: again withdrawn or will hesitate when "The MICHIGAN FARMER is withou

doubt the best agricultural journal in this State, and has the reputation of being one It is generally believed among a large of the best in the United States. strong paper thoroughly in sympathy class of the people of this country that with, and representing the farmers, is our manufacturers are the only ones that able to do more to advance their interests make poor goods, and that anything imthan a dozen weak journals.

THE catalogues for the joint sale of Messrs, Wm. Ball and W. E. Boyden. following note from the U.S. Economist. have been printed, and are now ready to send out. They can be had upon appli cation to either Mr. Wm. Ball. Hamburg, or W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills, The pedigrees of the animals to be sold have been fully extended, and copious foot notes appended giving their breeding on both sides. Everyone wishing to purchase Shorthorns should have one of them.

As an endorsement of the advice given woolen manufacturers in our last issue. the U. S. Economist says: "On all fabrics, however, that are de

York without legal or trade claims. This is the biggest cheat we have seen even in ficient in weight, style or quality, the best thing to be done is for holders to WORTHY OF ATTENTION .- The Secretary take the best prices offered and let the goods be distributed. We are clear in our onviction that now is the time to sell off the supplies of men's wear woolens on the market, and let manufacturers see to it that in the future no such an amount of rubbish shall ever be produced.

MR. FRANK A. GULLY, late of this State. but now Professor of Agriculture in the Mississippi College, is home on a visit. He reports everything in good shape at the Mississippi College, and is much pleased and in England for this country. In at the success so far attained by the inview of the epidemic now raging in the stitution. He is looking over the Devon Eastern Mediterranean these wools herds of the State, with the intention of weeks ago. The exports for the corres- might convey infection as well as rags." taking some of them back with him.

THE STRIKE.

of the school at District No. 40, Avon, The strike of the telegraph operators Oakland Co., brought to the FARMER continues, with as little prospect of set- office some handsome bouquets, composed tlement as at the beginning. It is now of flowers grown in the school-yard by announced that all railroad operators are her scholars. The seeds were furnished to be ordered out, as the Brotherhood find by D. M. Ferry & Co., of this city, and that the railway lines are being used to James Vick of Rochester, N. Y. Miss help the Western Union. A number of | Nye, who, by the way, is a very pleasant the leading daily papers, notably the N. little lady, deserves credit for the work Y. Herald, Tribune, World, Times, the she is doing in cultivating the taste of her Chicago Tribune and Times, and various pupils, and we should like to see her others of less prominence, are taking efforts in that direction seconded by the strong ground against the strikers because residents of the district. It does not look they do not take into consideration the well for such a prosperous neighborhood, rights of the public, and submit to the settled with intelligent people, to be reexactions of the Telegraph Company presented by such a school-house as the rather than annoy the public by interfer- one they now have. If they cannot build ing with the service it is entitled to. It a better one, they should at least strikes us that the operators owe no ser- paint the present one, put a neat portico over the door, and blinds paid by the companies, and only owed on the windows. It must be rather dis heartening to the teacher and scholars to tions that they would transact certain attempt the work of beautifying grounds around such a building. The scholars and careful transmission of messages, the have planted out shade trees, arranged the flowers in neat beds, and did what to occupy the public highways and streets they could. Cannot the older folks astonish them by fixing up that building, thoroughfares and secure to themselves a or better still, erecting a new one? It is time that the government took steps to protect the interests of the people by building lines of telegraph through the country, and running them in connection with the post office. It is as much

> Among the business men of Detroit there are few who stand ready at all times to contribute as liberally in aid of any enterprise that will draw people to Detroit as Mr. Wm. Wreford. On Saturday he handed Philo Parsons \$100 as his share of the \$5,000 guaranteed by the citizen's committe to the State Agricultural Society if the fair was located in De troit this year.

he province of a government to transmit

messages by telegragh as by mail. Let

us have a postal telegraph and get rid of

the fear of any future fights between the

telegraph companies and their employes.

MR. N. A. CLAPP, of Milford, writes that the wheat in that vicinity is being harvested in good shape, but is very light In the neighborhood of Wixom he says i is very good

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

There was a light frost at East Tawas in the

There is talk of a new hotel at Mt. Clemens which is to cost \$40,000. Harbor Springs wants some enterprising man to build a grist-mill there.

It is stated that the late rush of logs in Grand River has not left a railroad bridge standing. Fire at McLean's mill at Bay City, on the 3d destroyed 200,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$5,

New buildings are to be put up at Orchard Lake for the Military Academy, which will cost A. H. Cathcart's jewelry store at Marshal was robbed of \$350 worth of silver on the night

of the 3rd. Extensive repairs are being made at the Normal, at Ypsilanti, in the way of painting, grading, etc.

A partially insane individual named George Hartsell, of Dowagiac, hung himself in his barn last week.

D. Root, of Hudson, is going into the manufacture of sorghum on a large scale, having ordered four thousand dollars' worth of mach-

A. N. Kimmis, of Wixom, Oakland County, is credited with the largest wool clip of the State, 4,324 lbs. The Owosso Times says about eight hundred

thousand pounds of wool have been marketed in Shiawassee Co. An Ann Arbor man has a hive of bees which

will produce one hundred and fifty pounds of honey this season. W. H. Hood, of Deerfield, has patented

come quite popular. The G. A. R. picnic at Klinger's Lake,

Mancelona claims to have the largest broo andle factory in the world. It turns out one

nillion handles annually. Hon. V. P. Collier, of Battle Creek, has just had a cancer removed from his lip, and is in a fair way to entire recovery.

A new furniture firm has been organized at Newaygo, and a building for manufacturing purposes will be crected at once.

The Ingham County Agricultural Society has pledged itself to pay one hundred cents on the dollar of this year's premiums.

The Benton Harbor Palladium figures up that from July 15th to 25th, 43,250 crates of berries were shipped from that place.

Monroe Democrat: The new wheat average

very poorly, and buyers say very little of will even grade No. 2 in the Toledo market. Owosso Press: Wool was bought in this city two resident purchasers, who took in about 150,000 pounds at an average price of 293

Saginaw Courier: One hundred black walnut rees have just been sold by a farmer in North-leld for \$50 each. The lumber is to be shipped to Europe.

Dundee advertised for proposals for building schoolhouse. The lowest bid was \$10.288 but when the bid was accepted the bidder Lowell Journal says: Thirty-six million one hundred thousand feet of legs, valued at \$10 per thousand, "went out" in the recent break in

Grand River.

Eaton Rapids Journal: A nine years' old son of E. Topliff, living near this place, died from the effect of a bite of a massasauga, on the 31st ult. Whortleberries are said to be very excellen and plenty in the swamps of the interior this eason, but whoever gets them must wade known

deep in water. Frank Vosburg, of Lapeer, shot himself through the heart while out hunting last week by catching the hammer of the gun as he was climbing a fence.

Blissfield hardware merchants have been as tonished at the demand for grain cradles. Seventy-five were sold there in one week at the

A number of millers throughout the State have been obliged to shut down their mills because there was not enough grain brought in to keep them running. David Pickard and Ed. Ray were arrested a Lexington for horse-stealing last week. It will be difficult for the lawyers to help them, for they were caught in the act.

The Milford Times says that many farmers in that vicinity who have usually had 400 or 500 bushels of wheat to sell, will this year have but little above their bread and seed. Mrs. Leonard Wells, of Pontiac, attended

plenic at Orchard Lake on the 3rd and was suddenly attacked with hemorrhage of the of the lungs, dying in about ten minutes. R. F. Moody, agent at Saginaw for Dunn & Co.'s Commercial Agency, forged a number of notes, and left last week for parts unknown.

The extent of his forgeries is not fully reported.

Owosso Press: A fine lithograph of Jerome Eddy, the noted stallion, raised by Dewey & Stewart, has been presented to them by his

This morning Miss M. A. Nye, teacher present owners, Jewett & Company, of Buffalo

The Ann Arbor Register says the wool mar ket is at a standstill, the farmers being too busy to bring in the wool and dealers too in-different to go after it. Twenty-nine cents is

A number of cider mills and fruit evapora-tors are being put up in various parts of the State, and in view of the expected short apple crop the query "where is the fruit coming from" seems a pertinent one. At Oscoda, on the night of the 20th ult., the

Oscoda Salt and Lumber Company's mill burned to the ground. The loss is \$75,000; insurance \$45,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a hot box.

Howell Republican: Julius Hesse shows 35 stalks of barley over seven feet high, all headed out and all from one kernel. It was raised by Henry Ratz, of Genoa, from seed which was imported from Germany last year. A woman living near Caro was recently badly

A woman living near Carowas recently badly hurt in a singular manner. She was running through the back yard and struck her head against a clothes-line with such violence as to throw her to the ground, breaking her hip.

The authorities of the Caro jail were astonished at the return of Calvin Hall, one of the three prisoners who escaped a short time ago. He voluntarily gave himself up, having been in Toledo, Detroit, Bay City, Jackson, Flint Clinton Republican. Jonathan Hicks, of Es-

Clinton Republican. Jonathan Hicks, of Essex, has 23 acres of Fgyptian wheat, which he thinks will yield over 30 bushels to the acre. He says the Egyptian is a very hardy variety and will stand much more wet weather, before growing, than other varieties. Two scapegraces at Cadillac a short time ago exploded a can of gunpowder under a five year old boy named Eddie Drury, filling his face and body with sand, and narrowly escaping the loss of his eyesight. The boys were

twice as old as he and knew bette Ex-Postmaster Clark, of Ann Arbor, whose accounts were \$2,100 short, has offered his bondsmen 160 acres of land, a printing office and a store building, if they will make good the

deficiency. They decline to do so, and give him ten days in which to raise the cash. The Jackson Patriot says a young woman of The Jackson Patriot says a young woman of that city recently approached a drug clerk with a smile and a nickel asking for its value in "oxen of business." The clerk "had a head on him," and gave her oxide of bismuth, being assured that she wanted it for her complex-

pounds of wool were bought by Genesee Co. buyers this season. Most of the wool was un-washed, and the price averaged 18 cents; for washed wool barely 23½ cents. Last ear the clip sold to this date was \$11,000 pounds, price

Resently a former resident of Otsero, wh het his wife and family with no cause whatever, two years ago, returned, having been wandering in adjoining States "for recreation." He was not warmly received by the deserted wife, who had suffered much distress at his sudden disappearance.

General. It is said that Vanderbilt is losing his eye-

Tolls on coal shipment have been advanced

ten cents per ton.

Col. Rockwell advises \$25,000 worth of improvements on the White House. At Erie, Pa., last week, the Cooper mill was estroyed by fire, at a loss of \$25,000.

Prince George, second son of the Prince of Wales, arrived last week at Halifax, N. S. Wyandotte, Kansas, wants to recover \$33, 00 from Chris. Bernhardt, ex-city treasurer

The cost of completing the improvement of the harbor at Duluth is command at \$312,683 Fred Hill, a submerine diver at Toronto, lost is life last week by his bell becoming mis placed.

The shoe and leather firm of Hersey, Whittier & Wyman of Boston failed Saturday for \$500,000

Ten business firms were burned out, last reek, in McGregor, Iowa; loss \$35,000, covered by insurance. Governor Blackburn, of Kentucky, has par doned David Ferguson, defaulting tax collect-or of Paynesville.

Fire in the stave factory of Monroe & Yel-on, at Vincennes, Ind., destroyed \$90,000 worth of property.

Kansas stock raisers vaccinate their cattle for the prevention of blackleg, and say the preventive is effectual. Gordon house stables, at Orangeville, Ont.

burned last week, including several horses; loss \$15,000. Last week a back was driven through an open draw bridge on Polk St., Chicago, and three children drowned.

Another salt vein has been struck at Gen , at a depth of 990 feet. The crystal is the best yet discovered.

Denver, Col., had a fearful hail storm on he 3d, which did a great amount of Hail fell to a depth of six inches.

Gov. Butler says the scheme of the foreign syndicate to secure payment of the confod bonds is "utterly illusory and futile." The T., C. & St. L. road, a line, with itsbranch

es, 830 miles long, is to pass into the hands of a receiver, because of financial difficulties. Charles Clement, of Boston, manufacturer

of boots and shoes, made an assignment the 4th; liabilities estimated at \$500,000. Thirty mills, known as the Consolidated Paper Company, will shut down for one more for fear wrapping paper will get too cheap. The United States will quarentine for 90

days all neat cattle arriving from any part of the world, except North and South America. A powder magazine at Alamosa, Col., containing 6,000 pounds of powder, was exploded last week, by a man missing the rabbit he shot

A citizen of Springfield, O., just returned from a voyage round the world, brought with him \$30,000 worth of porcelain from China and Japan. Capt. Richardson, of Washington, will at tempt to go over Niagara Falls in a silk bat inflated with gas. Evidently all the fools are

Miss Sears, a teacher in the American Ladies' College, at Panama, who recently left New York to take the place, died of yellow fever last week.

A sixteen million dollar mortgage on an Ohio & Mississippi road (St. Louis to Cincinnati) was filed last week, to take it out of the hands of the receiver. Owing to a deficiency in the accounts of Treasurer Haven, the stockholders of the Rutland railroad company get no dividends on last year's business.

The estate of the late Martin Millmore, the Boston sculptor. Is valued at \$100.000, and it is thought at least a part of it will be used in ounding an art school.

The Norwegian settlers in northwestern Wisconsin are terribly afflicted with leprosy. and active measures are to be taken to preven the spread of the disease.

Nine inmates of the soldiers' home at Dayton, Ohio, have been expelled at the point of the bayonet for drunkenness, jumping the fence and leaving without permission.

Ten cases of black powder and 360 cases of giant powder blew up from forest fires at Ysie, near Victoria, British Columbia, last week; several persons were hurt, but no one killed.

Charles Ford, of Cincinnati concerned in the murder of Jesse James, and pardoned by Gov. Crittenden, was arrested last week, charged with train robbery in 1881. He gave bail for \$5,000. Lucky strike in oil wells in the Macks-bury oil territory, Ohio, makes business

F.G. CHIDSEY (SUCCESSOR TO THOS. M'GRAW,) WOOL

ON COMMISSION. Foot of Bates St., Detroit, Mich. Cash advances made on Consignments.

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AGENTS V States to sel eable in eve druggists pr own busines good profit can save a g keep meats, spoil. Addi 72 Kilby St.

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"boom" there, and Senator Bradley, N. Y., has leased 900 acres and is about mmence operations.

On the evening of the 12th, an express train was thrown from the track near North Troy, Vt., by the spreading of the rails. Fifteen persons were hurt, and the injuries of several of them may result fatally.

It is said that the present is the dullest season ever known at Saratoga, and that the big hotels are losing money at a great rate. At one of the largest, last week, there were guests, and 560 employes to serve them.

Prof. Brewer, in charge of the cereal products in the last census, says in his last report that over 35 per cent of the grain produced in the United States is grown upon farms which are occupied and managed by their owners.

The failure of Shaw Bros., the Boston shoe men, is far-reaching in its effects. F. T. & J. D. Phinney, of Bangor, Me., on their paper for \$400,000, have now gone to the wall, and the Nova Scotla bank, of Woodstock, and the bank of St. Stephen are involved \$500,000 worth.

New Hampshire, with less than one-hundredth of the population of the United States, has one-tenth of the cotton spindles and one-twentleth of the woolen mills in the whole country. It is said that the Merrimac river turns more machinery than any other stream in the world.

The government is asked to protect a tract of nearly 4,000,000 acres of grazing lands in the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe reservations, which has been leased by the Kansas Live Stock company, from the eneroachments of other parties, but Uncle Sam will not interfere.

A malignant epidemic, unlike any disease known before, has broken out among cattle and horses about Council Bluffs. The affected stock drop dead in two or three hours. George Tredford, a farmer, died from poison or infec-tion communicated while skinning a cow which

Over a million dollars has been expended on improvements of Charleston (8. C.) harbor, and the engineer in charge wants \$755,000 more to complete the work; and for Savannah harbor \$550,000 more is asked, in addition to the \$200,000 already appropriated, three-fourths of which has been expended. At Erie, Pa., a man named Conroy who had

At Eric, ra., a man named Couroy who has been in an insane asylum, but released, being supposed cured, suddenly became violently insane while at work on a church tower and seizing a man at work with him, attempted to throw him from the tower. Another workman secured the madman after a terrible struggle. The public debt statement issued last week, hows that there were only \$460,000 of bonds shows that there were only \$460,000 of bonds redeemed during July, against \$13,500,000 in July, 1852. The government receipts for the month were only \$4,200,000 less than a year ago, notwithstanding the new tariff and revenue laws. The total debt, less cash in the treasury, is now \$1,533,336,039.

Ex-Senator Tabor, of Colorado, has been served with papers in a suit for \$10,000,000, and the appointment of a receiver. There are ten others interested in the suit, and the allegations made are that the Crystalite mine at Louisville was sold to the plaintiff, H. T. Cutter, of New York, under fraudulent representations.

The officials of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg road, on which the disaster to the Michigan excursion train occurred, are severely censured by the press for their neglect to care for the dead Bodies were left lying in the sun, and vandals allowed to search the ruins, steal the baggage and rob the dead while the employes of the road were clearing off the delvis.

By a collision on the Troy & Boston railroad near Pittsburg Junction, Vt., six men lost their lives. The accident was caused by the negligence of a telegraph operator who had been on duty for fifteen hours, owing to the shortness of force in the office. The wreck took fire, and three of the bodies were burned to schere while the charred remains of the ashes while the charred remains of the s were rescued with difficulty.

The Prince of Monaco is suffering from a borain disease which threatens hopeless insan-

France considers the action of the British

Commons on the Suez Canal matter as a guar-

True bills have been found against the dynamite prisoners at Liverpool. The charge is treason, felony and conspiracy to murder and destroy public buildings.

Railway traffic is suspended between Rosetta and Alexandria, owing to cholera at Rosetta.
The disease is spreading among the Sussex
(English) regiment at Ismailia, where 20 men.
including the captain and doctor, died in three
days. Cholera ravages continue elsewhere.

AGENTS wanted in every town in the United States to sell Rex Magnus, an article indispeneable in every family. Live grocery men and druggists preferred, as they need it in their own business. Grocers will not only make a

good profit in supplying the large demand but can save a great deal of money by using it to keep meats, milk, etc, which would otherwise spoil. Address the Humiston Preserving Co., 72 Kilby St., Boston, Mass. See advt. "Ten years ago the name of Mrs Lydia E

Pinkham was scarcely known outside of her native State. To-day it is a household word all over the Continent and many who read the secular and religious journals have become familiar with the face that shines on them with a modest confidence, in which we read the truth that "Nothing ill can dwell in such a

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Inquiries from subscribers falling under this ed will be answered in this column if the replie are of general interest. Address communications to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Seitz Block, Detroit

Indefinite Statements.

Most of the statements of facts, concerning which law questions are asked of us, are not made with definiteness and certainty. Indeed in many instances it is much more difficult to arrive at what the facts are, from the way the inquiry is made, than to determine the law applicable to the case. It is not alone among the law questions that this lack of certainty found. The editor of the veterinary department of this paper has experienced

very great difficulty in this regard. If you wish answers to your questions which will be of value to you, it is absolutely essential to you that you state ques tions, and particularly the facts involved, plainly and fully.

The following inquiry from a very preminent, successful, and very worthy citizen of Michigan, is subject somewhat to the above criticism, though the gentleman is hastily writing it may have thought he was stating his case plainly:

Who Owns the Grass?

MONBOE, July 81, '83.

Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR .- If a farm is rented for one eserved, the owner of the land harvests the wheat, and the lessee sows the same field with wheat and grass, the wheat fails and the grass grows a good crop. Respectfull,

Answer. -It becomes necessary to draw Nervine cured me of spasms.'

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"REX MACNUS," The Humiston Food Preservative,

is what its name indicates, "A Mighty King," the Conqueror of Time. It is a real, practical, successful Food Preservative and is of the utmost value to housekeepers, farmers, dalrymen, butchers, grocers and to all mankind.

It Keeps Food Fresh and Sweet.

REX MAGNUS will positively preserve meats, fish, milk, butter, eggs, and all articles of food for any length of time and in any climate, perfectly retaining their natural flavors, freshness and appearance without change.

It Improves the Quality.

This Preservative is composed of simple and perfectly harmless ingredients. It does not affect the taste or appearance of the food and by its use fough and dry meats are made tender. It improves the quality and thereby alds digestion.

Fresh Oysters Thirty Days Old.

Mr. H. P. Hubbard, the well-known Advertising Agent, of New Haven, Conn., kept an open jar of poysters which had been treated with the proper brand of Rex Maanus, exposed in his private office for one month, and at the end of that time they were pronounced by epicures to be the finest they were ale.

they were pronounced by epicures to be the finest they ever ate.

You Can Prove It
at a slight expense to your complete satisfaction. You do not have to buy a costly recipe nor county right, we sell neither one nor the other. All druggists and grocers have it, or we will send a sample package prepaid by mail or express as we prefer. Name your express office. This succeeds where all others fail.

**Wiandine," for meats, poultry, etc, 50c per lb; "Ocean Wave," for oysters, lobsters, fish, etc, 50c; "Ocean Wave," for orgus, \$1.00; "Snow Flake," for milk, butter, etc., 50c; "Queen," for eggs \$1.00; "Aqua Vite:" for finid extracts, etc., \$1.00; "Anti-Ferment," "Anti-Fly," and "Anti-Mold," 50 cts. per lb each. Mention this paper.

Put up in 1 lb, find 5 lb, cans, and in 25 lb. boxes

**The Immirtan Pand Preparving Can

The Bumiston Food Preserving Co. 72 Kilby St., Boston, Mass. For sale in Chicago by SPRAGUE, WARNE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and VAN SCHAACE STEVENSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

Now is the Time to Plant Pot STRAWBERRIES to secure a good crop next season. Our plants ar in the finest condition. Catalogue containing ful cultural directions mailed FREE. Address

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mt. Hope Nurser, N

CHILLED PLOWS. Unequaled for good feet scouring, and economy in use. Best Jointer and Best Wheel made. Call on our agents, or address THREE RIVERS PLOW DO., Three Rivers, Mich.

to determine just what our esteemed friend means. The probabilities seem something like this: The owner of a farm rented it for one year, from April 1st. At that time there was growing upon the farm a field of wheat which the owner reserved. In lieu of this the owner may have agreed to give the tenant the use of the field during the next year, or he may have agreed to allow him to grow a crop of wheat on it, and harvest it the next year. If the agreement extended to the general use of the field during the following year there can be no question of the tenant's right to the grass crop in question. But if the agreement was that the tenant should sow wheat in the field during the fall of the year of his tenancy, and have the right to harvest wheat after his tenancy expired, then it would seem that the tenant would O'Donnel, who shot James Carey, the informer, is being examined at Port Elizabeth, South crop, particularly if the other crop were sown without permission. It is difficult to see, however, why the tenant should have sown grass unless his agreement in-All the Jewish prisoners on trial at Nyiroghy-haza, Hungary, for the supposed murder of Eather Salomossy in the synagogue there have been acquitted.

Cluded the right to cut it. It is impossible to answer this question with certainty without a fuller statement of the facts.

Hay along Rallroads.

MARLETTE, July 20, '83.

Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIL.—Who owns the hay growing along the sides of a railroad track?

Last year I mowed it where the road runs through my farm, but this year the sec-tion boss forbids my doing so. Very respectfully.

Answer .- If the railroad company owns only the right of way through your farm, then it has only the right to run its trains there and to construct and keep in repair its tracks. It does not own the grass or anything else along its road, though it would probably have the right to use a reasonable quantity of the earth for keeping the road in repair, and also the right to cut down the grass if it became necessary to do so for any purpose connected with the operating of the road or to prevent the catching and spreading of fires, etc. The grass, however, and every thing else which may be used without impairing the railroad's right of travel and renair, belongs to the owner of the soil. But if the railroad company owns the land outright, that is, owns the fee of the land as well as the right of way, then of course it owns everything the land produces.

A Legal Question;

An Irishman had sold his farm and moved all his personal property to one adjoining, which he had purchased.

He claimed that the stable manure was personal property and not real estate, and

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STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

POST OFFICE SECRETARY. NAME OF SOCIETY. HELD AT. DATE. MICH. STATE AG'L. SOCIETY DETROIT

Mich. State Horticultural Society Detroit

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September 13 to 21 Chas. W. Garfield
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Tri-State Fair Association. Toledo

Indiana State Ag'l Society. Indianapolis.

North Eastern Ind. Fair Asso'n. Waterloo. October 1 to 5 Ida Blair. Materloo.

Arkansas State Ag'l Society. Little Rock. October 16 to 20 C. C. Dean. Little Rock.

Capital State Fair Association. Austin, Texas.

New England Ag'l Society. Rochester. September 24 to 29 Alex. Heelon.

New York State Ag'l Society. Rochester. September 10 to 15 D. H. Wheeler. September 10 to 15 D. H. Wheeler. Plattamouth. September 24 to 29 S. D. Fisher. Springfield. Power State Ag'l Society. Chicago September 3 to 8. Francis Pope. Ransas State Ag'l Society. Helena. September 3 to 8. Francis Pope. Ransas State Ag'l Society. Topeka. September 10 to 15 D. H. Wheeler. Pomaria. Helena. September 10 to 15 G. Rochester. September 3 to 8. Francis Pope. Ransas City Exposition. Kan's City, Mo September 10 to 15 G. A. Chom. Topeka. September 10 to 15 G.

Southern Exposition	Angola, Ind	October 9 to 12	B. F. Dawson S. T. Brush	Angola.
MICHICAN D	ISTRICT	AND CO	UNTY FAI	RS.
NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD AT	DATE.	SECRETAR '	POST OFFI
Northern Michigan Ag'l Society. Eastern Michigan Ag'l Society.	Greenville Ypsilanti	October 9 to 12 September 25 to 28 September 24 to 28	Frank Joslyn	Greenville. Ypsilanti. Grand Rapi
Western Michigan Ag'l Society North Eastern Mich. Ag'l Society	Grand Rapids. East Saginaw Lansing		Sumner Howard	Flint. Lansing.
Central Michigan Ag'l Society Armada Agricultural Society	Armada	October 3 to 5 September 25 to 28	S. E. Barringer	Armada. Niles.
Berrien County Ag'l Society Branch County Ag'l Society	Coldwater Brooklyn	September 25 to 28 September 25 to 28	J. D. W. Fisk	Coldwater. Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Union Ag'l Society Cass County Ag'l Society Calhoun County Ag'l Society	Cassopolis	September 19 to 21 September 25 to 28	L. H. Glover	Cassopolis. Marshall.
Clinton County Ag'l Society Eaton Rapids Union Ag'l Society	St. Johns	October 9 to 12 October 9 to 11	Murrett Frink	St. Johns. Eaton Rapid
G-nesee County Ag'l Society Grand Traverse County Ag'l Soc	Flint	October 2 to 5 September 18 to 21	J. H. Hicok	Flint. Traverse Ci
Hillsdale County Ag'l Society	Hillsdale Mason	October 2 to 5 September 26 to 28	F. M. Halloway	Hillsdale. Mason.
Ionia County Ag'l Society	Ionia	October 2 to 5 September 25 to 28	J. H. Kidd	Ionia. Adrian.
Livingston County Ag'l Society	Howell	September 24 to 27 September 25 to 28	N. T. Kirk	Howell. Mt. Clemen
Manistee County Ag'l Society		September 26 to 28 October 2 to 5	Noah Tyler	Bear Lake. Pontiac.
Oceana County Ag'l Society	Hart Evart	October 2 to 4	C. A. Gurney J. T. Minchin	Hart. Evart.
	Plainwell	October 9 to 12	Wm. Cox	Ovid. Plainwell.
Stockbridge Agricultural Society	Stockbridge	September 25 to 27 October 9 to 11	Peter McIntyre	Owosso. Stockbridge
St. Joseph County Ag'l Society	Centreville Litchfield	October 9 to 12	L. B. Agard	Centreville. Litchfield.
Washtenaw County Ag'l Society	Ann Arbor	October 2 to 5	M. H. Goodrich	Ann Arbor.

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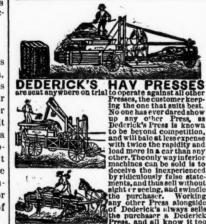
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personal property and not real estate, and he commenced moving the same. A law suit ensued, and the court decided against him. His final remarks to the judge after the jury had found a verdict against him, were as follows:

"Mr. Judge, a horse and a cow are personal property?"

"Yes," answered the judge.

"Mr. Judge, corn, oats, hay, etc., are personal property?"

"Yes," responded the judge.

"Then," says Pat, "how can personal property eat personal property and produce real estate?"—Waukegan (Illinois)
Patriot.

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A four year old Hambletonian mare by Louis Napoleon; dam, a granddaughter of Mambriae Chief. Also two Shorthorn cows CHBAP, three and six years old; dark red, will calve in two and ur weeks; registered stock. Also an imported

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t very reasonable prices. Rose of Sharons, Jo-ephines and Young Marys. Color, reds and dark wm. & ALEX. McPHERSON, Howell, Mich.

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In the misty deep they are born and sleep, And gather their wondrous graces; Their duties done, they arise to the sun, No stain on their sweet pure faces.

No traces they bear in their petals rare Of the cold, dark waves that bound them, Or of creatures grim in the waters dim. That have lived their lives around them.

Like a beautiful dream they glow and gleam On the still and silent water; Where the willows weep and the ivies creep,

Their sweets on the breeze they scatter They bloom and float till the venturous boat And the boys in joyous wonder, Bend eagerly low and the pink-edged snov

From its stem is rent asunder O liles so sweet, so strangely complete, From setting to golden centre;

A subtle gloom with thy fragrant perfume To my inmost heart will enter. Though as pure as snow, and as cold I know, Your loss can ye not discover?

m the grand young life gone out from the strife Ye have lost an ardent lover. List we as of wore for the splashing oar, With ite free and fearless dashes

Wait ye in surprise for the soul-lit eyes With their deep-fringed silken lashe Ah, the winsome grace of the boyish face,

In its clustering dark-brown setting, Is folded away from the light of day, While the world goes on forgetting On his lifeless breast as he lies at rest, Close-clasped in his nerveless fingers,
'Mid the hot house bloom in the shadowy gloo

A white pond lily lingers. -S. A. Pye. FLOTSAM-1492.

All the mill horses of Europe Were plodding round and round; All the mills were droning

The same old sound The drivers were dozing, the millers Were deaf, as millers will be: When, startling them all without warning, Came a great shout from the sea.

It startled them all; the horses, Lasily plodding round, Started and stopped; and the mills dropped,

The millers looked over their shoulders The drivers opened their eyes; A silence deeper than deafness, Had fallen out of the skies.

" Hallon, there,"-this time distinctly It rose from the barren sea: And Europe, turning in wonder, Whispered, "What can it be?"

"Come down, come down to the shore here," And Europe was soon on the sand; It was the great Columbus, Dragging his prize to land.

THE SOUIRREL'S HIGHWAY.

The cornfield joins the shady grove. The mill stands in the valley; The miller lives where daily sounds The catbird's spiteful sally; Along the fence, across the stream

There is a mossy by-way, That leads up to the sloping eaves, And forms a squirrel's highway All Summer long we daily hear

A merry, ringing chatter; The whisking squirrels storing spoils With quaint, defiant clatter. From ear. v dawn to silent night. Their antics never ending,

Brisk toil and folic blending But still they doubtless have their cares Mayhap their share of sorrow;

The happy life the gay things live.

And, like us, hope for better things Upon the coming morrow, There is an undertide to life, Although it may seem by-play. That makes its thraldom even fel Along the squirrel's highway.

Miscellaneous.

JULIA'S CHOICE.

"Don't you be satisfied with being nothing but a farmer, Alfred, my son. A farmer, ugh! No young man of any spirit will be content to settle down to the dull, stupid, unpopular life of a farmer. Set your mark higher, my son." "I wonder what Caleb is going to make

of himself. I suppose a doctor, or lawyer, or something of that kind. He likes books and I don't." "I don't want you to, my son, Mer-

chants are the great men of now-a-days They are rich, and their wives and family dress like queens, and live in great style. Think how we might have lived if your father had been a merchant instead of a farmer. Ugh! I hate a farm and all there is about it." "Caleb says if his father had lived he

would have been a farmer. He thinks there is nothing like it." "Let him think so, Alfred. But do you

look higher. I spoke to your uncle to find a place for you in some store in the city, and you know how Abbot Lawrence and spoken of everywhere as a model for hundreds of others became rich and prosperous from poor clerks, as they were when they began, and you may do so, too. of respect were showered upon him from Then you can hope to get a lady for a wife, for what lady will marry a farmer? heart of his mother was full to overflow I want to see my son be somebody in the world. How happy I should be to have you drive out here to the old farm with your wife, a fine lady. But I hope your father will be induced to sell the farm after a few years and live in the village among folks, so we can be somebody in our old age, at least."

"Caleb is always talking about what a charming place this is, when he is home from college.

"Well, let him; he hasn't a very aspirthe trees and wild flowers, anything- wealth and popularity and importance in weeds, rocks, woods, any such common things, take his fancy. He'll never amount to much, no matter how much disappointment just as her hopes were on learning he may get. Your father says he the point of realization. Alfred and his won't have much money left when he gets | wife came one day from the city, in their able to leave the old farm some day."

Thurber were realized in a shorter time than she dared to hope for. Her brother succeeded in getting Alfred into a very good position in a large store in the city and, yielding finally to her importunity and move into the village with his wife

and daughters. Caleb, mentioned above, was the son o a distant relative of Mrs. Thurber, a lawyer of considerable wealth. The father and mother both died when Caleb was about twelve years old, and Mr. Thurber became his guardian and took him into his own family. The father had express ed the wish that if Caleb showed any inclination to books he should be sent to college, then left free to choose what ever pursuit he might like.

Perhans no more of the young man's patrimony stuck to the fingers of Mr. Thurber than the law would allow: but certain it is, he was sure to make the most unfrequently aided him in adding some ed from her eye. dollars to the yearly claim. The next year Caleb went to college, the

farm was let and the family removed to so much beneath you?" the village, a prosperous place of wealth and enterprise, quite given to aristocratic notions and ambitions of city ways and styles. The first year the farm was let with us have changed within a second year it had to be let to a new tenant, as the first moved west, content with having made the most he could from the place. The second year it was rented for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, so badly was everything about the place in the face. left out of repair and at loose ends. The farm fared but little better the second and third year; and at the end of that time a new | Hurlbert and accept this worthless boy tenant had to be found, who refused to Caleb?" give over one hundred and fifty dollars a year and to put in repair what was left delapidated by his predecessors. This sum was not very much more than the taxes, which had increased while the rent had decreased.

Alfred had meanwhile greatly prosper ed. He had gained the confidence and esteem of his employers and had been advanced till he had a prominent place in the large establishment, with a good salary. His mother's brightest visions were even nore than realized. He had become city gentleman far, far above any luckless to him, or because you loved him?" low-minded wight who was content to be a farmer. He dressed in the finest style and his lofty, genteel ways were the delight of his mother, and one holiday a fine carriage drove up to Mr. Thurber's door and Alfred stepped out and handed out a young lady dressed like himself, in the very pink and blossom of fashion. His mother's heart was full. Her ambition was just about satisfied when her son introduced to her "Miss Hawkinson," the daughter of one of his wealthy employ-

Meanwhile the orphan Caleb had graduated from college, but what were college honors compared to the city triumphs of Alfred. He had been wont in days past to consider Caleb as his superior, but he now scarcely deigned to notice him. Caleb held to his love of those things which Alfred's mother considered vulgar He had expected to find himself the pos sessor of many more hundreds than were turned over to him when he attained his majority, which was very soon after he graduated from college. He supposed everything just and generous had been done, and in fact, only what was claimed to be right-though the sum was large-was allowed to the guardian, whose account, to marry a man whose highest ambition is ad it been more carefully and strictly looked into, would have been found to have many charges of items that it would have been hard for the guardian to ac count for satisfactorily.

However, Caleb was disposed to take quietly what was passed over to him and make the best of it. His superior scholarship at once opened to him an excellent opportunity as a teacher, which he at once accepted; though had he been possessed of the funds he supposed himself entitled to, he designed to have given himself to agricultural pursuits at once. But our disappointments and the breaking in upon our plans by wise Providence, who knows far better what is most suitable for

us than we ourselves do, prove, if we accept the way open to us with unfaltering trust, our highest good. With this teeling Caleb accepted the position offered him, and for three years gave himself to the duties of a teacher in a high school. His salary for the first

year was moderate; but when his capacity and ability became known, his compensation was made generous-greater than he had anticipated With the people of Thornville, success

was the biggest virtue; or, if not a virtue, it stood in their minds as of greater value than what silly people called virtue, morality or culture. Alfred Thurber was young men. "He was a lucky fellow," in Thornville parlance; and smiles, and marks all whom he deigned to notice. The proud ing. Her ambition knew no bounds. Her eldest daughter Lucy was soon engaged to one of the clerks in the same establishment with Alfred. He was very

ike Alfred; dashy, fine-looking and genteel in manners. Lucy was much like her mother, ambitious and fond of show and parade, and when her marriage took place, it was made a very notable affair-and she went to

grace a fine city home. But the next daughter, Julia, was a very ing mind. He lacks ambition. Anybody different girl. Her beauty was less strikcan see that, for he is always carried away ing, but yet vastly more attractive to any with vulgar notions. He will spend hours who could feel the power of real excelwatching the lambs racing around in the lence, beauty and sweetness combined. pasture, or take great interest in sitting Her mother felt she was a trump in her down with the chickens and young tur- hands, and resolved that he who received keys around him. Then he's in love with the hand of Julia should be a king of

the eyes of the world. But in this she was destined to a great through college. Your father has one usual style with a driver and span, and good trait. He knows enough to feather with them came a gentleman, whom it closure alternately used for tillage or pashis own nest while taking care of other will hardly do to call young, though some turage. The house was a roomy, oldfolk's property. So I hope we shall be years this side of forly. He was a distant fashioned farm house, such as is seen relation of Alfred's wife and a member of everywhere in New England, and needs no

among the leading houses in that city. He was tall, slightly bald, but fine looking, courtly in manners and address, and intelligent in the ways of the world.

He was looked upon by the family and Mr. Thurber consented to let the old farm the people of Thornville, for he spent geveral days there, as quite a lion. The very thing which Mrs. Thurber desired did occur; Mr. Hurlbert fell deeply in love with Julia, but incredible to relate, Julia was as cold and distant toward him as though it were impossible for her heart ever to feel the soft passion of love. Her mother bore it for a time in silence, but when she saw no signs of the giving away of the icy fetters which seemed to hold her heart and soul she took her to task, and demanded to know what she could mean by such conduct. Julia made no reply till she had gone to her private desk and took therefrom a letter, and handed it to her mother to read; as she glanced at the name of the writer and ran her eye he could of the funds intrusted to his over the contents her countenance changhands, and the ingenui'y of his wife not ed, her face became red, and the fire flash-

"Julia!" she exclaimed, "what do you mean by holding correspondence with one

"You have not always thought him so mother. "Well, you know, child, that affairs

for two hundred and fifty dollars. The few years, and though Caleb is well enough in his place. I will teach him better than to aspire to the hand of a daughter of mine." "You will do no such thing, mother,

> said Julia, calmly looking her mother full "Do you mean to intimate to me that

you are going to refuse the suit of Mr. "I do not intimate only, mother, but !

will say, plainly, I shall never accept any intimacy from Mr. Hurlbert, of whom I know no hurt; but Caleb has my heart heart made to love." "You silly, foolish girl, I command you

at once to put a stop to all such silly notions. I will have none of it. Mr. Hurlbert is just the match I have been hoping for you, and I am not going to be disap pointed by any silly notions of yours." "Mother, did you marry father because your mother loved him, or took a fancy

"That is no matter of yours; it is you duty to obey your mother, who knows what is best for you a great deal better than you, a girl of eighteen."

"I expect to live with the man I choose for my husband, and not you. You had the choice of a man, and I expect the same privilege myself. If there is anything to be said against the character of the one I choose, it is my duty to listen to you a my mother, but in nothing else, and you have no right to dictate or interfere further."

"Julia Thurber! I am astonished and pained to the heart's core to hear you talk so. Just see what a life you turn your back on in refusing Mr. Hurlbert, and what a sad fate you choose for yourself, in accepting so simple and worthless a character as Caleb Thornton."

"That, mother, is your estimation of the two men and the two positions, not mine."

"Just look at the position of your sister Lucy, and the society she moves in and the style she lives in. I should think you would be ashamed to bring such disgrace on your brother or sister as to condescend to be a farmer. Julia Thurber a farmer's wife! Just think of the degradation and disgrace to the family, Julia!"

"Mother, it is wholly useless for us to talk further upon this subject. I prefer to follow the dictates of my own heart, if there is nothing against Caleb Thornton only that he proposes to become a farmer. han even you, whom I have never before efused to obey.'

"You stubborn, willful child," said Mrs. Thurber, as she rushed passionately from the room.

During the last year of Caleb's services in the high school, his eye caught the adtisement of the Thurber farm for sale, as it stated, "at a bargain."

That, of all places on the earth, was the one most desirable to Caleb, and it had within a few weeks, become more especially so, as within that time Julia Thurber had accepted the offer of his hand and heart, and in language which convinced him that his love was fully reciprocated.

There was a friend of his in Thornville to whom he wrote to ascertain the lowest sum the Thurber farm was to be had for and found it was several hundred dollars less than he had anticipated, and, as it was within his means, he at once secured

When it was known he was intending to leave the school at the end of the year, the authorities made him a higher bid for his services another year, and as he was still young and Julia still under twenty, they both thought it best for him to continue and accept the proffered salary.

The Thurber farm had, to one who could appreciate the beauties of landscape and almost everything attractive in nature, more than ordinary attractions. It was located at the sourceasterly foot of a mountain whose local name was Gray Beard.

The rear of the farm indeed extended part way up the slope of the mountain, but this was only the woodland part of the farm. The wood ran along to the eastward of the house, extending up a long but not difficult hill, the top of which was crowned with wood and timber. Directly in front of the house, some forty or fifty rods distant, was a large, beautiful pond, and across the garden on the southwesterly side of the house ran a small brook of clear soft water, fed by never failing springs in the woodland part of the farm. In front of the house was the principal field of the farm. This was a broad plain, gently sloping toward the pond and containing from fifteen to wenty acres, with scarcely a stone or foot of waste space upon it. There were beside the long pasture two or three smallar in-

buildings were roomy and good, but like MR. LAMMERKIN'S ENDEAVthe house somewhat out of repair. Bu the last year's salary as teacher would more than pay for all necessary improve ments.

During the last year prior to the mar riage of Julia and Caleb, the great bank ing house of Thalgonburg & Hurlbert had failed and gone into bankruptcy, and this quite reconciled Mrs. Thurber to the choice of Julia. But before many years were passsed other houses failed. One of those periodical returns of disaster to trade and business closed up many establishments once thought firm as the hills, and that to which Alfred belonged to was one of them.

Both Alfred and Lucy's husband were reduced almost to penury. It was hard will make out a list of the things you for their wives to give up the style in were going to do this forenoon. I'll do which they had lived. Alfred was obliged them just like a book." So I mentioned to accept some position in a manufacturing establishment to keep himself and down. family from starvation. Lucy's husband for a time managed to keep up the extravagance of his household, which was quite a mystery, as no one knew of his knives; Make a stew for dinner; Make having any visible source of income. But the secret at length came out. He had become a counterfeiter and forger, and to escape the penalties of the law was compelled to flee the country, and Lucy was left to her choice between the poorhouse and her father's house, and to this, broken-hearted, she came with her two children.

Alfred no longer came to Thornville in a carriage with a span and driver. Thin whom he could no longer support in extravagance and fashion, and who, in consequence, showed him too plainly that she really never knew or felt for him that love which alone can be a man's solace in the hour of trial and adversity.

"Ah," said he to Caleb one day, as he came to the old home, now almost a parahave I been to be allured from real comfort and a life worth having, to become a slave in the city."

"Come out now. The farm is large enough for you and me," said Caleb. "I up," said I. "You have to look out about find more, yes, twice as much as I can do that." well myself with all the help of my wife, and she is a jewel to me. Come, and you believed he would sweep the kitchen. He shall have just as much land as you can manage in welcome."

"Caleb, it cannot be: my wife would rather die than leave the city, and so I middle of the floor, "so as to get must stay and go the daily treadmill through," he said, and began to sprinkle round for daily bread and a place to lay the floor, but the baby cried then and my head, and that none of the best or happiest."

Caleb would have been willing to have Julia's father and mother return to the old farm and live with them, for their neans of subsistence had well nigh run out, but Julia herself objected. She knew the temper and disposition of her mother where they were.

"I prefer," said Julia to Caleb, "to bring up our children without interference, and you know grandparents are often disposed to interfere in behalf of their grandchildren to their disadvantage. We can make them just as comfortable where they are."-Massachusetts Ploughman.

Education of the Elephant.

The most striking feature in the education of an elephant is the suddenness of his transition from a wild and lawless denizen of the forest to the quiet, plodding, good-tempered, and cheerful beast of draught or burden. There takes place in the keddah or pen of capture s mighty struggle between the giant strenght of the captive and the ingenuity of man, ably seconded by a few powerful tame elephants. When he finds his strength utterly overcome by man's in telligence, he yields to the inevitable, and accepts the situation philosophically. Sanderson once had a narrow escape from death while on the back of a tame elephant inside a keddah attempting to secure a wild female. She fought his elephant long and viciously, with the strength and courage of despair, but she was finally overcome by superior numbers. Although her attack on Sanderson in the keddah was of the next murderous description, he states that her conduct after her defeat was most exemplary, and she never

afterward showed any sign of ill-temper. Mr. Sanderson and an elephant-driver once mounted a full-grown female elephant on the sixth day after her capture, without even the presence of a tame animal. Sir Emerson Tennent records an instance wherein an elephant fed from the hand on the first night of its capture, and in a very few days evinced pleased pleasure at being patted on the head. Such instances as the above can be multiplied indefinitely. To what else shall they be attributed than philosophic reasoning on the part of the elephant? The orang-outang, so often put forward as his intellectual superior, when captured alive at any other period of life than that of helpless infancy, is vicious, aggressive, and intractable for weeks and months, if not during the remainder of its life. Orangs captured adult exhibit the most tiger-like ferocity, and are wholly intractable.

If dogs are naturally superior to elephants in general intellect, it should be as easy to tame and educate newly-caught wild dogs or wolves of mature age as newly-caught elephants. But, so far from this being the case, it is safe to assert that it would be impossible to train the most intelligent company of pointers. setters, or collies ever got together to perform the feats accomplished with such promptness and accuracy by all regularly trained circus elephants.

The successful training of all elephants up to the required working point is so fully conceded in India that the market value of an animal depends wholly upon its age, sex, build, and the presence or absence of good tusks. The animal's education is either sufficient for the buyer, or, if not, he knows it can be made so. - Popular Science Monthly.

Decine in Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, and Debility, All the hopes and aspirations of Mrs. a great firm in New York city, which was further description. The barns and out- cared by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

ORS, AS RELATED BY MRS. LAMMERKIN.

BY MRS. A. M. DIAZ.

I'm neither a "mejum," nor a mind reader, but I can give a pretty good guess as to the time when John first thought of our employing hired help. In my opinion this happened one day when I wasn't feeling well and he offered to do the work John is one of the kindest-hearted of men He bolstered me up on the front room lounge, half smothering me with shawls, and said he, "Now, Ellinor, I can stay in the house to-day as well as not; and if you the principal things and he wrote them

Get the children ready for school Sweep; Wash dishes; Make the beds; Fill the lamps; see to the baby; Rub the mush for dinner: Skim the milk; Work over yesterday's butter; Bake the bread Iron baby's flannel petticoat; Hang out some clothes left in soak since Monday: Bake a pie for supper. There was a piece of pie-crust in the basin, I told him, so all he would have to do was to roll it out and cover the plate, and put in the mince and cover that over.

I lay where I could look into the and careworn with uncongenial toil, and kitchen. The baby was close by me, in worse than all a thousand times, with the his cradle, and I managed to tend to him complaints and reproaches of a wife the greater part of the forenoon. John acted quite handy in getting the children ready for school, though Nellie's parting did look some like a "herringbone pattern;" and in clearing off the table I couldn't have done better myself, except that he took a great deal of time for it. "The best way," said he, "is to go on with regularity, and not get hurried and He was determined to do everything that the west,—Ford County Globe now, and had it ever since I know I had a dise of comfort and thrift, "what a fool flurried." He scraped every dish as clean as a whistle and piled them in piles, the small ones at the top, and got water. Why?" said he, "there isn't a cupful?

"The kettle ought to have been filled

He filled up the kettle, and said he carried out all the mats and shook them. 'This ought to be done every day," said he, and moved the furniture into the would not be pacified. "He wants his bottle," said I.

John brought the milk out from the back buttery and warmed it on the stove, and then said the bottle smelled sour.

"Yes," said I, "you have to look out about that. It wants scalding. You'll have to take him." He carried too well to have her with her, though she him round while the water was was perfectly willing to support them heating, and let him lie on the floor and into the mush, and when the baby-baby cry while the bottle was being scalded and the milk poured in, then put him in the buttermilk basin; and when the fire the cradle then set back the furniture and then went on with his dishes in when some of the clothes-pins dropped off first-rate style. When they were about done, he suddenly cried out,-

"Gracious!"

"What's the matter?" said I. "Why," said he, "the dough is rising

over and running down on the hearth!" "Oh, I suppose so, by this time," said ought to go into the pans, but just give it he picked up the rollingpin out of the

a stir now, and let it wait." e dough off the hearth, and stopped at the gate. He wiped his hands, and slipped on his coat, and ran out and was ready, but said he believed he would bought the meat for the stew. I told him it ought to go right over the fire, so he thing into his stomach, or he should have got the dinner-pot, and wouldn't have thought of washing the meat, but I mentioned it to him, and told him how much water and to set it in one of the back place, where it would do gradually. By this time the dish-water had grown cold, so he poured it off and went to the kettle, but there wasn't very much hot-he forgot to fill the kettle again-so he went to work enough; and done them well-only for on the dough, and kneaded that over after having to keep such a continual lookout. a fashion of his own, and dumped it into I don't see how the-cookstove-vou manthe pans; then finished the dishes, then rubbed the knives, then filled the lamps all round and carry on so many things at and washed them all in soap-suds .- on account of letting the kerosene run over. then swept the room, without moving all the furniture out this time, then went up stairs and made the beds, then brought me the pans to see if the dough was risen enough. I said it must be baked immediately, but that the oven must not be too hot at the beginning. He stepped back with it.

"There's no danger," said he. "Why the oven's scarcely warm. There isn't very much fire."

to when there's anything to bake. You to-morrow's which is sure to come, I own have to look about that. "You have said that four times," said

"I won't say it any more," said I. "Set it in a cold place, and start the fire." "There's nothing but large wood here." said he.

"Johnny ought to have been made to bring in some dry stuff before he went to school," said I. "You have to-I mean he's very apt to forget his chores.

John ran out in a hurry, and I'll own it did not distress me, to hear him hacking of it in and opened all the dampers, and set the old stove a-roaring so I thought the chimney would get afire, and called out to him for goodness sake to shut the dampers, quick, and put in something

solid. As soon as there was a good fire a-going and the bread had been put in, he went the same thing, "No noonings, no evenout into the back kitchen to wring those few pieces out of the tub, and made such a splashing that though I called, -on ac count of wanting the baby's bottle,-and knocked with an umbrella, he did not hear, but hung out the clothes. When he came back, he looked into the oven, and said -

"Ellinor, 'tis black."

"I was afraid so," said I. "You have -that is, bread has to be watched.' John looked at his list.

"I'll iron that little petticoat now, aid he

"Is the flatiron on?" I asked. "No," said he, and on it went with a hump.

"How about the meat?" said I. "Don't let it catch on."

He took off the pot-cover. "It has," said he. "Tis dry as a chip inside here."

"I thought I smelled something," said I. "You have to-I mean it's a sign of rain when the water boils away fast." "I'll sit down and keep watch o'these natters," said he.

I inquired the time of day.

keep moving."

"Just going to strike eleven," said be. "There's a good many things to do in in hour," said I. "That's a fact," said he, "I'd better

He went into the back buttery to skim the milk, and when he came back, said the cat had saved him trouble of skimming one pan.

"I suppose the buttery door has been left open ever since you got the baby's milk," said I. "You have to-to look out about that

cat?" said he. "No," said I, "about the door. I have to stop and set a chair against it every time I come out."

This touched him in a tender spot; for, if I had asked him once to get that latch mended, I had twenty times.

Sick as I felt, I thought I should die a-laughing to see the manœuvres in that kitchen, the last hour before dinner. I and a square meal. But for the presence think about every dish and pan in the of mind of the rider and his luck in house was brought out, and set down, some in chairs, some on tables, and one or two on the floor, to make room for the rather opine he would have been the best ironing cloth. John is a plucky fellow. was on the list. He flew round like a top, running here and there, fetching and carrying, and asking questions. He spatted the butter, he peeled the potatoes and doused them in, he rushed after the meal bucket,-for the mush,-he went like a dart to fetch the ironing-cloth taking mighty quick steps for a person that felt in no hurry, and mighty long ones,-two of 'em took him across the kitchen,-and on his tiptoes part of the time, because I lay back with a veil over my face and he thought I was asleep. But I wasn't, I was laughing. When the water boiled away again, I heard him mutter, "Oh, you have to look out about that." He filled the pot so full it boiled over. "Oh, you have to look out about that," he muttered again. In ironing the baby's flannel petticoat he scorched a place, and I saw by the motion of his lips that he was whispering, "Oh, you have to look out about that." He made the same motion when the spoon-handle slipped

words were spoken ont loud then, and had another word joined to them that sounded almost like a swear word. I asked him when he was going to bake his pie. He asked me if I didn't think we could do very well without pie for one "You have to look out about that. It night, and I said, Oh, yes, if he could. So clothes-basket and the rolling-board from He had hardly done this, and scraped behind the door, and carried them away. The children came home from so his dishes again, when the meat-cart and had to wait half an hour for their dinner. John let them eat as soon as it

> the dyspepsia. That evening, after the children were in bed, and the house was still, John sat by the fire for a long time very quiet, as

if engaged in meditation. At last he broke out with,-"I could have done every identical thing on that list-if there had been time age to think forwards and backwards and once, and you do a great many more things than I did .- make clothes and mend them, and wash and iron and bake and clean house, and see to the children, and tend baby night and day, and there seems to be no end, no let up; there's something for every hour and every minute."

"I shouldn't mind that so much," said I. "if there were only hours and minutes enough for the work. But sometimes when I wake up in the morning and think of what must be done that day, and of 'Oh," said I," the fire has to be attended | yesterday's work left undone, and of I do now and then feel discouraged, and particularly when baby has had a worrysome night. I soon brighten up though and take lots of comfort doing things for you and the children. But sometimes I think that, even for her family's sake, woman ought to have time to eat."

"Why, Ellinor!" said he, "what do you mean? You always come to the table regular."

"Yes," said I, "but if a woman hurries through the forenoon and feels tired, and worried and tremulous-like, she doesn't away at the woodpile, for I've done the feel like eating, and besides her food is same thing myself, and I like him to apt to disagree with her, especially if she know what it was to start up a fire in a has to go on hurrying right after eating; hurry, and have nothing to start it up and if this sort of thing is kept up a good with. He soon came back with a whole while, why, of course, she gets all run armfull of dry stuff, and put a good deal down, and can't do for her family as she otherwise would."

Upon this John went into another fit of meditation. Once during the time he taking one bottle the pain left me, and I could muttered to himself, without stirring, 'No noonings, no evenings, no rainy days." Afterwards he turned in his chair, rested his chin on the back, and muttered ings, no rainy days."

The most deadly foe to all malarial disease is Ayer's Ague Cure, a combination of vegetable ients only, of which the most valuable is used in no other known preparation. This remedy is an absolute and certain specific, and taken it but a short time before it began to succeeds when all other medicines fail. A cure

Lassoing a Wild-Cat

A pleasant drive of twenty-eight miles brought us to the famous Bluff Creek ranche, where the great heathen missionary, the Rev. John Glenn, is resident pastor and distributor of food, raiment and German water to the footsore, the weary and the thirsty. Two miles from the parson's the range of the Doctor "takes holt." After crossing this we observed in the distance a solitary horseman, who on closer examination proved to be one of the Doctor's henchmen. While talking cow to him a tremendous wildcat, fully four feet long, jumped up in front of us and started for the brush, but the rowels were already in the flanks of Charles' horse, and at a breakneck speed, the lariat curving its graceful and certain coils above his head. went pursuer and pursued. When within twenty-five feet of his catship the lariat was thrown, and uncircling like the wierd chain of a magician, landed the fatal noose around Loudon's neck. Neverwas a wildcat of any description in a tighter embrace; horse at full run, the rope fastened to the horn of the saddle, and the game making unwilling jumps of twenty to thirty feet. This, however only lasted a few hundred feet, when the cat catching the rope with her teeth snapped it as if it were a tow string. Charley finding that his line was empty and his hook gone (as a fisherman would say,) returned to look at the dead quadruped. Dead! "He was not dead but sleeping." For with a yell and two bounds he cleared at least forty feet, and fastening one set of claws in Charles' leggins and the other in the hip of the horse, he seemed to insist on a ride having a three pound loaded quirt, with which he mashed the animal's skull, we mounted wildcat in the cattle regions of

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Not Total Abstinence but Temperance. "Fact is," said Mr. Swiller, sitting down at the round table with his friend "Fact is-two beers, Tony!-there's just as much intemperance in eating as there is in drinking, and that's what put meby George, that's refreshing, isn't it? Cold as ice. Fill 'em up again, Tony,-out of patience with these total abstinence fanatics. A man can be temperate in his eating and he can be intemperate in his drinking, and I go-light a cigar?-in for temperance in all things. Now I like to-thank you, yes I believe I will repeat-sit down with a friend and enjoy a glass of beer in a quiet way just as we do now. Its cool, refreshing, mildly stimulant-have another with me-and does me good. ' I know when I have enough and-once more, Tonywhen I have enough I know erough to quit. Now how do I look-hel'o, there, Johnson, sit down here with us. Johnson: three beers, Tony-I was just asking was out there in the high chair-grabbed Blatter here if I looked like a victim of dyspepsia? I don't drink much water went almost out again, and especially this weather: I believe it's the worst-this time with me, fellows-thing a man can and let the clothes drag on the ground. The put on his system such weather as this. I believe beer is the best thing for anyman; I know it's the best thing for me. But I -don't hurry, have another before you go, here Tony!-don't gorge myself with it; I don't sit around and get full every time I take a drink. I like to-three more, Tony-sit down quietly with a friend and enjoy a glass of beer and a bite of lunch but I don't like to gorge myself. I don't eat myself into a-fill these up againdyspensia either and then claim to be temperate man. Temperance in all things is my mozzer mozzo-motto. Thatsh me. Now I don-donk-donkall myself a drinkquiet down a little before he took anying man-once more wiz me fellows-I like to sit down quishely wish few frens and 'joy glash beer-just becaush does me good; good. But I donteat myshelf to death-onesh more all rown'-like thesh temperals falatics-onssh in a while I like glash of beer-jush in quiet way oncesh in while, but you don' see-you don' see me gettin' full ev'y time-" (Talks temperance in all things and undue indulgence in nothing over twelve more glasses and succumbs to sweet repose.)

The Forgotten Tunnel.

Mr. Aurelian Scholl has an amusing note on what he calls the "forgotten tun-nel." At Brussels he was struck by the extreme thinness of the earth covering the Braine le Comte tunnel, and wondered why the common sense of the engineers who made the line did not direct them to continue the cutting, and thus avoid a subterranean passage. The mystery was explained to him by a Mons advocate. When railways were in their veriest infancy the Belgian government sent a party of engineers over to England to acquire experience in the construction of the new iron highways, and on their return they were instructed to lay out the first railway in that enterprising little kingdom. The work was accordingly put in hand; but on its completion one of the engineers exclaimed; "Good heavens, we have forgotten the tunnel!" The consternation was general, especially when it was remembered that there was not a single line in England but could boast of a tunnel. What was to be done? Nothing but to construct the long corridor at Braine le Comte, and when it was finished the earth was put on the top. The tunnel was then, says the witty Aurelian, the glory of the line.

WOLCOTT, N. Y., April 5, 1882.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.: Gents-Having been afflicted with the Rheunatism over eight months in my left hip, at times so I could not get a night's rest, or even lie on that side on account of such pains running through my hip and down my limb, the Rheumatic Syrup was recommended. Afte lie on that side as well as ever. I have felt no symptoms of Rheumatism since. I think as a Rheumatic cure it has no equal.

A. B. THACKER, Merchant. BUTLER CENTER, N. Y.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.: Gentlemen-I think it my duty to recommend your wonderful medicine-Rheumatic Syrup. I have been troubled with kidney difficulty for many years; have been treated by different physicians, but could get only temporary relief until I commenced taking your Syrup. Had help me, and to-day I am perfectly well.

MRS. L. A. FIBBARD.

gave a remembe thought: Away the exertions loped his the mon Cha While the Melo amuseme him that He bo drama fr

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condense thirty mi next day company. piece, and weeks af and with effects. 1 While : White hea Hall, who imported . visited Ha The pony was sent t

but how to the question itself: A block, rop cured, and second sto work, and tables wer was built the last be up, but by was at la After bein he was le The parts out and awaiting r

scenery w only fear v to fill his I White v afternoon,

some apple him out by follow do slowly and fear. Whe three feet over the si now," said

AN IDYL OF NANTASKET.

Dennis met Moll at Nantasket, While out for a bit of a lark. And, after a day full of folly, Accompanied her home after dark.

Now the gay swain by this time felt jolly He politely informed his dear Molly

As Molly, a short period after, Was out for a walk in the park. She saw, with a hod of wet mortar Der. up a tall ladder, quick start At first she burst into laughter,

Then said, as she tipped him a wink 'Oh, Denny, me darling, don't hurry-Be careful and don't spill the ink."

A Bull vs. Racehorses.

Some forty years ago the managers of a race-course near Brownsville, on the Monongahela, published a notice of a race, one mile heats, on a particular day, for a purse of \$100, "free for anything with four legs and hair on." A man in the neighborhood, named Hays, had a bull that he was in the habit of riding to mill with his bag of corn, and he determined to enter him for the race. He said nothing about it to any one, but he rode him around the track a number of times on several moonlight nights, until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well, and would keep the right course. He rode with spurs, which the bull considered disagreeable, so much so that he always bellowed when they were applied to his sides. The morning of the race Hays came upon the ground on horseback-on his bull. Instead of a saddle, he had dried an ox-hide, the head part of which, with the horns still on, he had placed on the bull's rump. He carried a short tin horn in his hand. He rode to the judges' stand and offered to enter his bull for the race; but the owners of the horses that were entered objected. Hays appealed to the terms of the notice, insisting that his bull had "four legs and hair on," and that therefore he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of swearing, the judges declared themselves to be compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run and he was entered accordingly

When the time for starting arrived the bull and the horses took their places. The horse-racers were out of humor at being bothered with the bull, and at the bur lesque which they supposed was intended, but thought it would be over as soon as the horses started. When the signal was given they did start. Hays gave a blast with his horn, and sunk his spurs into the sides of the bull, who bounded on with a terrible bawl, at no trifling speed, the dried ox-hide flapping up and down and rattling at every jump, making a combination of noises that had never been heard on a race-course. The horses all flew from the track, every one seeming to be seized with a sudden determination to take the shortest cut to get out of the Redstone country, and not one of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. The purse was given

A general row ensued; but the fun of the thing put the crowd all on the side of the bull. The horsemen contended that they were swindled out of their purse, and that if it had not been for Hays' horn and ox-hide, which he ought not to have been permitted to bring upon the ground, the thing would not have turned out as it did. Upon this Hays told them that his bull could beat any of their horses anyhow. and if they would put up \$100 against the purse he would take off the ox-hide and leave his tin horn and run a fair race with them. His offer was accepted and and the money staked. They again took their places at the starting-post, and the signal was given. Hays gave his bull another touch with his spur, and the bull gave a tremendous bellow. The horses remembered the dreadful sound, and thought all the rest was coming as before. Away they went again, in spite of all the exertions of their riders, while Hays galloped his bull around the track and won the money.

Charley White's Pony Sam.

While Charley White was manager of the Melodeon, once a popular place of amusement at 53 Bowery, it occurred to him that "Mazeppa" would be likely to take with the public.

He borrowed a book of the original drama from Mr. Wm. Derr, the equestrian, and in one night wrote a complete condensed version that would require but thirty minutes for its production. The next day the manuscript was read to his company. They were delighted with the piece, and it was put on the stage two weeks afterward, splendidly mounted, and with appropriate music and scenic effects. It drew large houses.

While the parts were being studied White heard that a man by the name of Hall, who lived in Forty-second street, imported French ponies. White at once visited Hall's stables, and soon found a pony to his liking. The price was \$80 The pony, who bore the name of Sam, was sent to White's place of amusement but how to get him into the building was the question. Finally this plan suggested itself: A large dry goods box and a block, ropes and other tackling were procured, and Sam was soon landed in the second story. A few carpenters went to work, and that night platforms. runs and tables were made. A stall for the pony was built over the flies at the rear end of the last border. Sam was afraid to go up, but by dint of coaxing and force h was at last brought to his new home After being well fed, cleaned and bedded, he was left to rest until the next day. The parts of the piece had all been given out and carefully studied, and were awaiting rehearsal. The wardrobe and scenery were nearly complete, and the only fear was that Sam would be unable to fill his part.

White went to the theater the next afternoon, and, after giving the pony now," said Charley. "That's the end of cago, so the public men in America pass! heard:

his coat and hat and went to work to groom his pet. After a thorough cleaning, the pony's ears and fetlocks were trimmed, and his legs and feet were washed and rubbed dry. A sieve full of up the run to his stall. Then White strapped a couple of old soldier coats on the pony's back, placed a man in the prompter's corner and another on the opposite side, each with a snare drum. In the orchestra he put a bass drum, a crash wheel, and three loaded muskets. At the cue for leading the pony in from the wing to the stage center every one was to blaze away simultaneously. They did, and a sky-rocket never shot up quicker that Sam did. That settled the business. The next day the same thing was done with like result. It was certain that the horse would do his part in the play. He did do it, and well, too, for five weeks, during which time nearly \$3,500 was pocketed on this little sketch. White played the piece to large houses at Sam Sanford's Opera House, in Philadelphia, and in Baltimore and Richmond. He finally sold Sam to a gentleman in Brooklyn for \$350.

A friend of White's one day remarked that it was wonderful how that horse ran up the stage. "He's obliged to." said White; "he lives up there."

A Persian Trick.

I had been happily successful, and to my satisfaction had restored sight to both eyes For this I was rewarded with the sum of four pounds, and as the man was a thriving tradesman and well-to-do I thought him the obliged party; but he regretted the four pounds.

One day as I was sitting in the dispen sary surrounded by a crowd of sick and their friends and their relatives, a melancholy procession entered the room The baker with a rag of different color over each eye, and a huge white bandage round his head, was led, or rather supported, into the apartment; and on my express ing astonishment, his relatives informed me that his sight was quite gone through my unfortunate treatment, and that he had come to get his four pounds back, and any compensation for the loss of his eyes that I might be pleased to make would be thankfully accepted.

"Ah, sahib, dear sahib, I am now stone

blind," he said. Here with extended arms he advanced to my table, and the assembled crowd shook their heads. I had some difficulty in getting him to remove his many bandages; but on looking at his eyes I saw that his vision, as I had supposed, was extreme ly good. I naturally was very angry, for, letting the ingratitude of the man alone, I did not care to be robbed of the credit of a cure in so public a manner. I did not take long to decide what to do. Among some antiquated instruments that had accumulated in the dispensary was a large amputating knife in a leather box. I got this box from the cupboard and placed it before me. Taking my seat, with the man on the other side of my table, I addressed

"Of course, if I have deprived you of your sight, it is only fair that I should remunerate you and return you the money you have paid me.'

A heatific smile spread over his face. "Ah, sahib, I know you are a great and generous sahib. I am sure you would not wrong a poor Mussulman. Oh, sahib, I want nothing but justice.'

"And what, my friend, do you consider justice?"

refund the four pounds that I paid you, and give me, say £40, even less, for my eyes, I should pray for you-yes, I and my family, we should all pray for you.

Here the supporters and family chimed in, "Yes, yes, he has spoken well," and the crowd of interested patients and their friends whispered approbation.

I noticed, too, that my servant seemed trying to attract my attention, and to dissuade me from a course he thought just, perhaps, but too generous.

"Yes," said I, "this is what ought to be done, there is no denying it, in the case you describe. But"-and here I began to shout-"but what should be done with a man with comes here with a lie in his mouth? Know you, bystanders, that this

man is a liar; he sees perfectly!" Here the patient shook off his supporters, and grasped my table, turning pale. "Ah." I shouted, "you dog, I will en-

lighten your eyes," and, opening suddenly the morocco case. I produced the huge. glittering old amoutating knife, and brandished it in his face. Without a word he nimbly turned and fled down my stair. case, pursued by my servants and two sentries, and the more active of my patients' friends.

"Stop, thief!" I shouted from my open window: "stop thief!"

This resounded along the crowded bazaar. Every idler took up the cry; every hand and every stick was turned on the flying man. In an instant he was secured, his clothes torn to rags by the seething mob in the bazaar.

I shouted to him from the open win window, and sarcastically asked him if he was blind or not.

"Oh, sahib, sahib, through your kind-

ness I see, indeed I do." But I was not satisfied with this, and

sent him, under guard of my servant and the two sentries, to the high priest, who registered his confession of attempted imposture, and drew up a proces verbal, to which he affixed his seal. It is an ill wind that blows no one any good, and the matter was for several days the talk of the town, and increased my practice for the time.-Dr. Welles.

An Englishman on New York Papers Mr. J. Fox Turner, of Manchester, England, has been writing his "impres sions" of a brief visit to America in which he says:

Reading the New York newspapers in some apples and a few pieces of sugar led the most superficial manner, one is al him out by the halter and coaxed him to most forced to the conclusion that their follow down the run. Sam walked editors must look out from their several slowly and awkwardly, showing much chairs upon a sea of corruption, in the fear. When near the bottom, and about absence of the splashing waves of which three feet above the stage, he jumped their occupation would be gone. As beover the side of the run. "It's all right fore the man who strikes the pigs at Chi-

the trouble. I'll fix him." He pulled off in squeaking procession before these editors, whose sharp knives cut their throats. It is a mechanical operation; the editors have to do it; they do not entertain feelings of resentment towards the victimsnothing whatever against the character oats was sifted before him and carried of the pigs; but there they are, and the throat cutting must be done, for the blood of a leading politician is the seed of a newspaper. The American journals damn a man in catching lines of headings half down the page. No one there appears to think a bit the worse of the gentlemen attacked after this fashion. Well, then, as it is of no use, and as it is not a lovely display-this elevated, shricking, hysteric policy-why should it be continued? If most likely meet a well-educated, wellread, socially well-equipped gentleman, whose talk and whose manners reflect in nowise the ferocity of his paper, which seems rather to be purely histrionic.

The Tallest Tree in the World.

It seems that America, after all, is unable to make good her claim to the possession of the largest and tallest trees in the world. Every one has read of the marvels of the Yosemite Valley and the Yellowstone Park, the huge national sporting grounds of the United States. But what are the giants of California in comparison with a tree which has lately been discovered in Australasia? It has long been known that in Tasmania there are eucalypti measuring 200 feet from the ground to the first branch, and more than 350 feet in total height; and there is, or lately was, on Mount Wellington, near Hobart Town, a tree of this species, the trunk of which was eighty-six feet in circumference, But a still more gigantic monarch of the woods has been recently discovered in Victoria. It is a well proportioned specimen of the Eucalyptus amygdalina, and its top is nearer to the sky than the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, for it is no less than 430 feet above the ground .- St. James' Gazette.

VARIETIES.

A KENTUCKIAN'S SUMMER WARDROBE .saw Congressman Joe Blackburn yesterday and asked him about the paragraph that is or its rounds about the summer wardrobe that his daughter is said to have sent him. He laughed and said it had a grain of truth in it. He said he left home for a day or two only, and took only a small bag with him. The consolidation of internal revenue districts brought him unexpectedly to Washington. He at once tele graphed home to have a trunk of clothes sent to him here. His little daughter, in the absence of her mother, opened the dispatch, and thought it was her duty to obey it. So she packed a trunk and put a note in it, as fol-

"Versailles, Ky.—Dear Papa: I send you all the clothes I can find, and I hope you are

Mr. Blackburn said the trunk contained the following:

Seven white shirts, Six winter scarfs, One tooth-brush

One bowie-knife, Two revolvers. This is what a Kentucky girl regards as a suitable summer wardrobe for a gentleman. Mr. Blackburn, who is a charming gentleman notwithstanding his bluster in the House

laughs as heartily over the incident as any of

Sothern gave a dinner party one evening to about a dozen men. One of the guests, whom we will call Thompson, was late. They had just sat down to their soup, when a loud ring announced the arrival of the late Mr. Thomp son. Sothern hastily exclaimed.

"Let us all get under the table. Fancy "Oh, sahib, doctor sahib, if you would Thompson's surprise when he beholds a long table devoid of guests. Sothern's love for practical joking was well-

known, so that the company were not astonished at the proposition, and in a couple of seconds every man was concealed from view beneath the table. Sothern made a half-dive then resumed his place at the head of the table. Thompson entered, stared, and exclaimed: "Hallo! where are all the fellows?"

Sothern shook his head in a lugubrious fash ion, and in melancholy tones replied: "I can't explain it, my dear fellow; but the

oment they heard your name they all got under the table." The expression on the faces of the hoaxed

guests as they slowly emerged, one by one, from their concealment, can be better imagined than described.

A PRACTICAL TEST OF VICE VERSA .- "I've given that boy the wrong medicine," exclaimed a druggist, seizing his hat and rushing from the store. The boy had reached home by the time the druggist overtook bim.

"Say," exclaimed the druggist, as an old negro approached, "I've given your boy the rong medicine." "What did yer gin him?"

"I gave him morphine. You sent for qui-

"Dat's all right. De udder day I sent for norphine, an' yer sent me quinine: an' dis time, when I wanted morphine, to keep down any mistakes I sent for quinine, knowin' yer wouldn't send what de boy axed for. Go on back home and sell some rat-pizen."- Wash ington Letter in Arkansaw Traveler.

A young man applied to the junior partne of a New York dry goods house for the sitution of a drummer.

"Have you had any experience in the busi ness?" asked the member of the firm.

"I have not."

"Did you ever travel much?" "Never."

"Do you intend to follow the dry goods rade as a regular vocation?" "I do not." "Why do you seek the position of a drun

ner, then?" "Because I expect to be a candidate for the presidency one of these days and I want to acquire all the 'cheek' I can get."

A very homely girl, slow of speech, nam Mary, had been called "Beauty" by her asso ciates and the name stuck to her. On one occasion she was met by an old lady who did not know her, and the following conversation en-

sued: "Good morning, my girl," said the old

"Good morning."

"What is your name, my girl?" "Well, mum," drawled the girl, "my nam Mary but they call me 'Beauty.' " "Indeed!" replied the old lady, looking at her critically; "I think they had better call you

'Mary.'" AN INNOCENT PASTOR'S HORSE TRADE. Major Gale Faxon bought a horse from the paster of an Austin church, and shortly after terwards the following conversation

"You have swindled me with that horse you sold me last week." "How so?" asked the clergyman, very much

surprised

"Well, I only had him three days when he died." "That's very strange. I owned him 23 years and worked him hard every day, and never knew him to do that when I owned him."-Texas Siftings.

THE youth of Indiana are very susceptible. There are some who can almost say with the emantic Spaniards, "I know not whether I saw her before I loved her, or loved her before saw her." Recently a young man with the uggestive name of Gosling saw a girl at church, courted her for two hours, and at the end of the next hour was married to her. This you meet an American journalist you will was a mistake, a sad mistake. A man who ondenses his courting for the purpose of proonging his married existence is like a man who will gorge himself on strawberries and cream and suffer dyspepsia the rest of his

THE cashier of a country bank suddenly expired. When the president reached the insti tution the next morning he found a committee of depositors busily engaged in overhauling the books.

"What are you doing?" he asked, incensed by the intrusion and resenting the presence of the committee as an interference with his authority. "Don't you know the cashier's dead?

"Yes," returned the spokesman, "and we're looking through his accounts to see whether he died a natural death."

Young Augustus Fitzdude is too sweet for anything. He parts his hair on the equator and wears baby blue neckties. He played in a base ball match the other

day and accomplished the roundest of ducks'

Just as he returned to the stand after his unique feet of spooning the ball into the hands of the catcher, a sweet girl called out: "Here comes Gus! Isn't he an angel?"

"Yes," her vulgar brother howled. "Just That accounts for his going out on a fly.'

MRS. GABE SNODGRASS attended a colored ball while Gabe was absent from the city. On his return he heard of it, and a neighbor overheard him talking to her impressively.

"Look heah, Matildy, de berry next time you goes to a ball wid dat bow-legged Jake, I's gwine ter take pleasure in blowin' my brains out, den I'll chop up Jake wid de ax, an' I'll hunt me up anudder wife what I kin rely on.'

Chaff.

A very precise maiden-Ettie Quette. It's a wise saw that sets its own teeth or

Why don't the ships that go out to sea tell us what they saw?

"Love thy neighbor as thyself." Yes; but keep your eye on him. It is said that good musicians execute their while bad ones murder it.

W'en a man hain't no good for nuffin' he'e jes 'bout right for a hoss jockey. Noah was probably the only person who ever went to sea for fear of being drowned.

No one ever held a skein of yarn for his sweetheart to wind without getting it tangled. It is said that history repeats itself. In this respect a man at the telephone resembles history.

A garden hose in the hands of a small boy is as uncertain and erratic as an 18 year old maiden

While her mother was taking a fly out of the butter, little Daisy asked: "Is that a butter The blind man should be the most contented n the world, because he can have every

hing he sees. A little singular that passengers are not per mitted to converse with the man at the whee notwithstanding he is spokesman of the ship "The difference," said Twistem, as he thumped his glass on the bar, "between this glass and a locust, is simply that one's a beer mug and the other's a mere bug."

"Shakey," said a Canal Street clothier to his i-ca-worter of a ioller, and I put oud a sign Trade tollers taken here vor a hunder

An exchange says that "Earl Dufferin has been presented with the insignia of the Order of Bath," which is a very neat way of stating that his lordship has been presented with a bar

"Charlie seems to enjoy life behind that pair of trotters," quoth Smithers to Rattler, as a mutual friend sped past them at a '40 gait. "Why should not he?" answered R., "life is

but a span." The old gentleman who got tripped up while trying to cross the ball-room remarked, as he slowly crawled to a perpendicular, that it was always pleasant to be thrown in the company

"Your mother coming!" exclaimed Smith ers; "why they say that the old Harry couldn live with her." "But," replied Mrs. S., ! her most taunting manner, "you will try t for my sake, wou't you, Charley?"

"What is a Greenbacker?" asked a little Tellow. After the term was explained he hought a few minutes and then exclaimed:

Well, I guess I'm a Greenbacker some, for never had any paper money, and I should lik

It is said that when Jay Gould visited h resident when say could visited his yeach Atlanta, and was shown the quarter-deek he remarked to the captain: "Do you not think that such an elegant boat as this should have at least a half-dollar deek? I am rich enough to afford it."

In a Newport boudoir: "Oh! he is such tleman and he did not r harming gentleman and no did not make noney in vulgar trade, either. No, indeed! owns a bank, for I have heard people v owns a bank, for I have heard people who knew him speak of it. It is in a western city

Little Mary was reproving her younger brother for "fibbing." "Now Russell," she said, drawing down her face, and frowning threateningly on the tiny culprit, "Dust you remember never, never to tell another of your wrong-side out stories to me!"

A little man, caught in the belting and whirled around at the rate of a mile in about whirled around at the rate of a mile in about wo minutes, was rescued uninjured. When sked if he wasn't dreadfully frightened, he unswered: "No, I thought my wife had caught me and was running me out by the back of the

"You ought to engage in nothing," said olemn saint whose soul was like a sque lemon, "that you can't open with prayer."
The wag to whom he addressed himself replied irreverently: "Well, suppose I want a dozen oysters, can I consistently open them with prayer." prayer

Bismarck on lard.—Willhelm—'Vell, Bismarck, how ish de news by the morning babers?" Bismarck—"Oh, dey haf dreemjus excitement by Schicago. Dey bust a lard gonder an' efery one by de Unided Shates go grazy. You see vat droubles Isaf Yermany by keeping dot sduff out." The wife was driving a nail into the wal

upon which to hang some domestic utensil, when she suddenly uttered a howl of anguish. "Missed the nail, did you?" said her husband, laughing, "Missed the nail! d'ye think I'd cry if I had missed the nail! I hit the nail—but 'tis my thumb nail."

Two Marseillais are congratulating themselves upon their physical advantages. "I," says one of them, "I cannot walk along the street without all the ladies turning their heads. "I," replied the other, "am obliged to eat garlic to prevent their throwing their arms about my neck!"

" Rough On Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns warts, bunions.



FAMILY SKELETONS.

I well remember that when I first heard the saying "Every family has a skeleton in its closet," my youthful and consequently vivid imagination pictured a grinning, fleshless skull, with accompanying vertebra, mounting guard in a dark closet, where naughty children were sent to be terrified into becoming docility. After I learned that the saying was to be understood figuratively, it caused some thoughtful reflection within my juvenile brain. Was it possible that each of the seemingly happy, contented families knew had some secret trouble which brought sleepless nights and sad days, though outwardly they were gay and care free? I found myself watching for signs of the skeleton, not out of impertinent or mischievous curiosity, but with wondering inquiry: could it be true that at all tables a secret grief was a constant and uninvited guest? I think I have since learned that into

nearly every life the skeleton enters, a barrier to entire happiness. There is some secret annoyance or worry, some haunting fear, regret or dread, which we can perhaps banish by day, but which when we cannot sleep comes to taunt us, and broadens and increases till it appalls us. The skeletons of which I mean here to speak are not bitter or sad memories, nor regrets over long past errors, but those which haunt us in flesh and blood. As some one has said. "Sometimes the skeleton sits at table with us, and makes a hearty meal off the same viands." In some homes the skeleton is a graceless son whose deeds overshadow an honorable lineage and threaten a proud family with the disgrace of a convict among its members; sometimes a wayward daughter, over whom the mother's heart cries out in anguish; sometimes a drunken father, holding down his ambitious children, or a mother whose discretion is at fault. Bnt most frequently the skeleton assumes the most ominous dimensions and does the most damage in a "mixed family. that is, where the son takes his wife home, or the "old folks" go to live with married children, or where unmarried brothers or sisters must live with a married one. If a young man would not catch his bird before he had finished "nest-building," if none would marry till in circumstances to support a wife what a great decrease it would make in the sum total of real and fancied unhappiness! It is often said that no house was ever yet built which was large enough for two families, and indeed experience seems to justify the assertion.

Sometimes in these "mixed families the wife is placed in a circle which has heretofore got on excellently well without ner, and is received with a coldness which chills the love she might have felt for her nusband's family; sometimes she is jealous of her new rights, and anxious to take the chief place in the household without assuming its responsibilities. Perhaps the elderly woman who has ordered her household wisely beyond her silver wedding day does not care to resign the leadership; or the inexperienced new comer may be ambitious of honors but not of work. It is safe to say there was never yet a "family jar" in which there was not fault on both sides.

It is best in cases where necessity obliges two families to live under one roof, to set out with a distinct understandng as to "which lives with which:" will help to preserve peace. If the father receive the son and his wife into the old homestead, it is usually, and ought always to be, with a definite understanding in regard to division of profits and increase. He is a terribly mistaken man who "deeds the farm" to a son without stipulating for a certain sum to be paid to him annually during his life.

Let the "women folks" also have

definite understanding in regard to their

reciprocal household duties. If the father

retains the management of the farm in

his own hands, let the wife, unless in

capacitated by age or disease, rule her own house; the daughter-in-law being unto her as one of her own girls, to be loved and cared for, consulted and held responsible. as they are. If the senior abdicates, let the son and his wife co-operate in out door and indoor affairs. But under almost every imaginable condition differ ences of opinions, ending too often in quarrels, will enter. When we remember how difficult it is for many children born of the same parents and thus united by the strong ties of blood and affection, as well as common interest, to get on peaceably together, we can see how unreasonable it is to expect strangers, often far apart in age and temperament, to live for last week gives some advice and in intimate companionship without friction. Many and many a time those who would have been the best of friends if only seeing each other occasionally, will do everything but scratch and pull hair under the same roof, and all about trifles, which they magnify into great wrongs. The elders resent the "new fangled notions" and predict their failure; the juniors are bound to "keep up with the procession." The old house keeper is annoyed at seeing her cherished possessions irreverently entreated: the junior who has no associations connected with them proposes to wear out "the old duds" to make way for new ones, which will then be hers, and "upon this rock they split." The daughters, accustomed to consider the homestead and its belongings as theirs by right, are sometimes no careful to "request" where they have been in the habit of using without. This proved so serious a grievance to one woman a week ago that she complained through the home department of her favorite newspaper, that her sister-in law, characterized as a "hopeless old maid, ordered the servants and used the carriage, as she says, "just as if I had nothing to say!" although admitting the sister had been in the habit of doing so before she entered the family. Here is plainly a jealous spirit, not to be appeased except by the subjection of another; not a real grievance, only a fancied one, which a large-hearted woman would never al-

root of these differences, and it sadly warps us from a just perception of the rights and privileges of others.

make is this: The skeletons will sit at our feasts and occupy our dark closets as long as the world endures, yet we can them under lock and key, and not parade them in all their ugliness before our friends and neighbors. This is by far the wisest and best; it is the only self-respecting course. To make bare family troubles to an outsider, even one's most intimate friends, is a shameful thing to do. "Thy friend hath a friend, and thy friend's friend hath a friend" is a bit of Oriental wisdom applicable all the world over. A discreet man, possessed of a

secret, was greatly importuned by a

of chalk from his pocket he said as he

made a mark upon a bit of board: "I spoke, "and you'll want to tell your wife, very likely?" The friend admitted that he thought married people should have no secrets from each other. "And so that will make one more," holding up the board with the third mark on it, "How many will know it then?" "Why, three of us, and surely --- " "No indeed, look there!" and he pointed to 111, which the three consecutive numerals made. And. ordinarily speaking, the one hundred and eleven is nearer the correct estimate than the three would be. A secret is no secret when it is once beyond our own keeping. Nobody ever "tells," but somehow it is known; and we are half inclined to believe there is more truth than poetry in the saying "A little bird told

It is much better that the "young folks" should have a home to themselves, where they can try those experiments in housekeeping which lead up to perfection, without criticism. Comments on a failure are exasperating, especially to the young, who have not learned to expect and keep good natured under the infliction. The young man who must take his wife "home" should allow that fact to have its influence in her acceptance or one young wife say "I never would must live with 'the old folks.'" I am a little sorrow and unhappiness: not a believer in that mad passion which blots out sense, and makes a couple marry with no thought of pro- his breast who will not instinctively de consideration the ways and means of living; it takes a good deal more of the heavenly than enters into the composition | there any brother worthy of the name who poverty. But I hold it a point of honor for a

who must take her to live with father, all family disagreements, difficulties and peculiarities. She has no right because marriage has placed her among them, to talk of family matters to outsiders. Undoubtedly she will see many things to criticise and find fault with, but it is probable that those she criticises may have as much occasion to criticise her. Only whispered about among neighbors that with trust? Can he see a friendship formthere is dissension and strife, there is an ing, strengthening between his sister and end of peace and the beginning of recrimination; for though there are some who do not appear to object to having family trouble "the town talk," most people have too much pride and self espect to care for that sort of notoriety.

To all outsiders, then, "be dumb as the oyster which opened not its mouth.' And this advice applies to the "old folks" and the brothers and sisters-in-law, as well as to the new comer. The family skeleton cannot assume such gigantic proportions so long as a decent appearance is outwardly maintained. However much we may deprecate the state of feeling which necessitates such deception. we must all agree that it is better to mask the skeleton than to parade it to public view. Yet there is a remedy, which dispenses with the tenant in the closet, and enders it unnecessary to guard the lips. The affection and good faith which ought to exist between members of the same family, whose interests are in common, if cultivated and encouraged till it vanquishes resentment and fault-finding, is magic charm to exorcise the evil.

----HOW TO TREAT A GUEST.

BEATRIX.

Under the above head, Harper's Bazar directions, which though more applicable to fashionable city and "country house" hospitality, contains some "sound doc trine" for hostesses in all ranks of life. The author says: "A hostess should remember that when she asks people to visit her she has two very important duties before her-one is, not to neglect her guest; the other, not to weary her friend by too much attention. Never give your guest the impression that he is shall unconsciously and instinctively of your household and of your duties as rude, or evil. Let no brother think that you desire, seeing to it that your guest is he can be a shelter from evil to his sister. never in an unpleasant position or neg- if his own life be not unsullied and true." lected."

"Very many guests are invited to a friend's house only to be made supremely miserable during their stay; they have to rise at unusual hours; eat when they are not hungry and eat what they do not like: drive or walk when they are not inclined to do so, and give up their leisure and privacy for pleasures which they do not care for." "The questioner may ask: What do we invite people for unless we wish to see them? We do wish to see them-a part of the day, not the whole day. No one can sit and talk all day. The lady of the house should have the privilege of retiring to her room for a nap, to write or read, and so should the

In fashionable society guest and hostes often have different acquaintances and different invitations; the host and hostess low to master her. And jealousy, on may go out to dinner, and the guest be larrh,

one side or the other, is generally at the left at home, or the guest be invited out and the entertainers remain behind. In our ordinary society, this would be felt to be not quite "the proper thing," es-But the point I particularly wished to pecially if the lady of the house were to leave her guest at home when she went out. But certainly the hostess should have no feeling at finding her guest insubdue them in one way. We can put vited where she is not, and should leave her at liberty to visit friends with whom she (the hostess) is not "on speaking terms." Some women have the idea that that it is not "good form" for inmates of their house to visit people with whom they themselves are not intimate, but the

guest has a right so to do if she pleases. The guest should be allowed to enjoy herself in her own way, not be bound down to her hostess's programme, which may not suit her tastes or inclination at all. friend to impart it to him. Taking a bit thing amusing or entertaining to talk It is tiresome work to try to find someabout all the time; the effort to "entertain and be entertained" tires both parknow it, and if I tell you that will make ties, and often each heaves a sigh of relief another," making a second mark as he at the conclusion of what might have been an enjoyable vist to both, had not each kept on "company manners" all the time.

The Bazar goes on to note a few of the obligations of a guest, one of which is that she should disarrange the family habits as little as possible. If she is going out, she should tell her hostess where, and apprise her of the hour of her return. She should not be late if invited to drive, nor should she make a servant of the master of the house by requesting him to do little errands for her. She should respect all family customs, and carefully avoid all disagreeable topics of conversation. A well-bred guest makes no trouble in a house; she has an instinct to see that no plan of her hostess is outraged by her being there.

In conclusion, we are reminded that there is no office in the world which should be filled with such punctilious devotion, propriety, and self-respect as that of hostess; and that if a lady ever allows her guest to feel that she is a trouble, or in the way, she violates the first rule of hospitality.

The Brother's Part.

In a late issue of the Christian at Work, rejection of him. I have heard more than we find the following, and counsel both brothers and sisters to heed its advice, have married him if I had known I which, followed, would often prevent not

"There is no young man with one spark of the honor of true manliness in vision for a future existence. Take into fend his sister if she is insulted in the street. He will instantly put himself be tween her and the danger. Neither is of most of us to attempt to live on will not defend the honor of his sister if 'hashed sighs and stewed kisses," and vile tongues asperse it. But more than the supply of even that aliment not in- this is required of a loya! brother. He frequently runs low under the pressure of should make himself a wall about his sister to shield her from every evil and

unholy influence. woman who knowingly marries a man "Every young man knows other young men; he knows their character, their mother, brother or sister, one or all of habits, their good and evil qualities. He them, to hold her tongue in reference to knows the young men whose lives are impure. He knows those who indulge in strong drink, those who are godless and profane, those whose lives are stained with the filth of debauchery. Can he be a true brother and permit such a young man to be the companion of his pure and gentle sister? Can he allow her, in the innocence of her heart, to accept the atmutual forbearance can preserve pleasant tention of such a young man, to lean relations, and if once it begins to be upon his arm, to look up into his face uttering in her ears no voice of warning or protest, and yet be a loyal, faithful

brother to her? "This is a place for plain, strong, and earnest words. Surely, young men do not think of this matter seriously, or they would require no argument to convince them of their duty. Put the case in the strongest possible form, and bring it close home. You have a sister pure as a lily. She has grown up beside you in the shelter of the home. Her eves have never looked upon anything vile. Her ears have never heard an impure word. You love her as you love your own life. A young man seeks to win her regard and confidence. He stands well in society. has good manners, is attractive, intelligent. But you know that his secret life is unchaste, that he is the victim of habits which will in the end bring ruin and dishonor. Your sister knows nothing of his true character. Can you permit him to become her companion? Are you not bound to tell her that he is not worthy of her? Can you do otherwise and be a

faithful brother? "Besides this standing between his sister and danger, every brother should also show her in his own life the ideal of the truest, purest, most honorable manhood. If it be true that the best shield a sister can make for her brother, is to show him in herself the loftiest example of womanhood, it is true also that the truest defence a brother can make for his sister is a noble manhood in his own person. If he is going to shield his sister from the impure, he must not himself be impure. He must show her in himself such a high ideal of manhood, that her soul being entertained;' follow the daily life shrink from everything that is vulgar,

> MISS HATTIE L. HALL, whose earnest and thoughtful letters in this department have made her well known to readers of the FARMER, was one of the passengers on the ill-fated excursion train wrecked at Carlyon. N. Y., on the night of the 27th ult.; an accident which carried mourning into many Michigan homes. Both Miss Hall and her mother were severely injured, but we are glad to hear that the recovery of both is confidently expected. It was indeed a sad and terrible ending to a pleasure trip, yet we congratulate Miss Hattie and her mother on their narrow escape from the fate which sent so many of their fellow passengers to death.

WHEN you have had Catarrh long enough just send 1c. to Dr. C. B. SYKES, 181 Monro Street, Chicago, for his "True Theory of Cam

(Continued from first page). Percheron "Forrester." We did not see

his 300 grade Merinos. Two or three hours were passed with Geo. P. Chapman, who is one more of the Michigan lumbermen who believes in farming, and is doing it on 300 acres. He lives in a very stylish, well-arranged brick house, heated by steam, supplied with gas, finely finished and most elegantly furnished. His barns are very complete, and he will soon add one 40x50. His farm is nicely located, rolling slightly, and has had four miles of tiling done, and two more will be placed in every year till finished. This farm is well stocked. We notice some full bred Berkshires; and, by the way, while here he made sale of a young boar to F. L. King at a handsome figure. We also saw his red and white Shorthorn cow Lady Alice, with calf by her side, and for which he paid her breeder, A. C. Wixom, of Wixom, \$300 last year. She is the finest creature we have seen this year. Also the four year old Jersey, Jersey Belle of Oaklawn, bred by Judge Marston, a young Shorthorn bull, a full bred Ayrshire heifer, and some grades. He has some good grade sheep, and a six year old Clydesdale stallion from imported Enterprise, and weighing 1700 lbs. All the stock that we saw on this place was worthy of special mention, and we are glad to know that Mr. C. has the disposition and the wealth to still further increase the stock till it becomes one of the largest

F. L. King, although a hotel keeper, has a longing for farm life, and he owns a farm in Metamora. He gave us a ride behind his five-year-old roadster got by Mambrino Gift, dam Black Anna, a Kentucky bred mare of the Clay family. We think him one of the strongest moving horses we ever rode behind, and shall watch his future. We know he is not for sale, as we saw hundreds offered for him. Mr. K. has lately purchased from G. P. Chapman a two-months-old full bred Berkshire boar registered as "Ned," sire Duke of Balmoral 3651, dam Young Princess 9830, both bred by R. P. Gustin.

stock farms in the county, both for num-

ber and quality.

J. A. Buerger has near his house a pleasure grove that has been stocked with deer, etc., but we only saw five swans and a pair of wild geese. We think it too bad that the citizens of this city do not do something to prevent the cutting down of this grove and destroying the pretty park, as Mr. B. has a fancy for blooded stock, already having some full bred Poland-Chinas, and intends to go into it more fully and will need the land. T. C. Dean has a good farm a mile east of the city, with 60 grade sheep, five or six that are full bloods from the Rich flock, two Shorthorn cows and calves bred by Samuel Gibbons from G. W. Phillips stock. Like J. P. Roberts, Mr. A. McLennan is

one of the merchant princes of the city; but delights in thorough farming; his residence and a large portion of his farm is within the city. He has some full bred Shorthorns that were bred by J. K. Pierson, and are the beginning of a fine herd. So far as he has gone he has done well. Time prevented us from accepting the invitation of G. S. Turrell to go with him to his large farm and inspect his herd of Shorthorns, but we hope to do it in the fu-ON THE WING.

J. A. S. Mott of St. John, N. B., writes One-half of a 35-cent bottle of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam cured me of the work sough and cold on lungs I ever had."

Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parise desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the FARSER. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted so. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

ST. CHARLES, July 23, '83. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—Will you be so kind as to inform me through the FARMER if there is any cure for foot rot in sheep? If so, what? Also, what are the symptoms or first stages of the disease? In fact all about it from beginning to end, and

Answer .- Foot rot in sheep is a disease known to stock breeders generally as highly contagious, communicated from one animal to another coming in contact with the virus or poisonous discharge, left upon the grass or in the yard where the diseased sheep have been running. Our readers should fully understand the nature of foot rot in contradistinction to another disease often mistaken for the contagious form, and known as foul in the foot. Foul in the foot is compara tively trival in its nature, brought on by wet, filthy yards, or originating on moist, marshy grounds. It is simply an irritation of the integument in the cleft of the foot, resembling in some respects hoof ail, causing painful lameness; there is, however, no serious structural disorganization of surrounding tissues, and it often disappears without treatment; it occurs more frequently in the spring and fall of the year, and is not contagious. Hoof ail or hoof rot, on the contrary, occurs more frequently in hot weather, and is highly contagious in character. The first symptom of this malady is a lameness of one or both front feet. On daily examination of the feet of a flock troubled with this disease, it will be seen that the lesions manifest themselves for several days in advance of lameness. The first noticeable symptom of hoof ail is a slight erosion, accompanied with inflammation, heat and tenderness in the cleft of the hoof immediately above the heels. The skin assumes a macerated appearance and is kept mo.st by the presence of a sanious discharge from the ulcerated surface. As the inflammation extends the friction of the parts causes pain and the sheep limps.

At this stage the foot externally as a rule, exhibits no trace of the disease, with the heat and tenderness in the cleft of the hoof immediately above the heels. The akin assumes a macerated appearance and is kept mo.st by the presence of a sanious discharge from the ulcerated surface. As the inflammation extends the friction of the parts causes pain and the sheep limps. At this stage the foot externally as a rule, exhibits no trace of the disease, with the exception of a slight redness, and occasionally the appearance of a small sore

from behind. The ulceration rapidly extends; a purulent fetid matter is discharged, the ulcers forming sinuses or pipes penetrating deep into the fleshy sole. The bottom of the hoof is gradually eaten away by the acrid matter, the outer walls separate from the flesh, and the entire foot is a mass of black, putrid ulceration. Treatment: Cut away the loose fragments of horn, wash the feet clean with castile soap and water, then set the feet in the following solution as hot as the animal can bear it. Sulphate of copper, pulv., alum, pulv., of each two ounces; willow charcoal, pulv., one ounce, mix all together, and put in one gallon of hot water; or take one part of Evinco linimeat, and two parts of water, mixed together. A stone crock is the best to steep the feet in; they should be kept in the solution for one or two minutes, that the solution may find its way to the bottom of the sinuses. Sopping with a sponge is of no account. Two or three applica tions when properly performed are suf ficient, if the disease is not too far advanced, to make the cure complete.

Michigan State Veterinary Medical Association.

The call for a convention of veterinary surgeons, to be held in the city of Detroit, July 31, 1883, as previously announced in the columns of this journal, brought together the following named gentlemen: E. A. A. Grange, Lansing; D. G. Sutherland, East Saginaw; B. C. McBeth, Battle Creek; W. J. Byers, Charlotte; J. C. Dell, Ann Arbor; S. Brenton, Jackson; J. W. Ferguson, Bay City; D. Cummings, Port Huron; H. H. Clement, Coldwater; R. Jennings, J. J. Hawkins; C. W. Stowe, A. G. Murray, H. Audrain, A. J. Chandler and Dr. Whitney, Detroit, and T. E. Daniels, of Chicago, the founder of the several State veterinary associations formed in the United States. The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by E. A. A. Grange, of Lansing, Dr. Chan. dler acting as secretary. Dr. Grange the following words, to wit: The elevation of veterinaay science to an equal rank with other scientific branches of medicine; the mutual improvement of its members, and for devising ways and means and extending our united aid in securing the establishment of State laws protecting the qualified practitioner in the pursuit of his profession, and thereby elevating the profession to its proper standing. The several committees usual on such occasions were appointed, when the convention adjourned until two o'clock, P. M. At that time the convention reassembled, the several committees made their reports, and the Michigan State Veter nary Association was duly organized by the election of the following of ficers to serve one year. Presidents, J. Hawkins, Detroit; Vice President, D.G. Sunderland, East Saginaw, A. J. Murray, Detroit, and D. Cummings, Port Huron; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Dell, Ann Arbor: Treasurer. A. Brenton, Jackson: Board of Censors, A. J. Murray, D. G. Sunderland and J. Hawkins. Several members addressed the association extemporaneously upon subjects of interest to the profession. The United States Veterinary Medical Journal was chosen as the organ of the association. Mr.

Your harmonious action to-day and the Your harmonious action to-day and the friendly spirit prevalent has been especially gratifying to me, and gives promise of the future success of your organization. Let brotherly love prevail. Your action in regard to the Journal is a compliment worth receiving, and shows that you recognize our effects for the good of the procognize our efforts for the good of the pro-fession. The Journal will ever endeavor to guard your interests carefully, and any faults will be faults of the head and not of the heart.

of the heart.

I have already used too much of your time and patience and will close by again thanking you for the kind action this day, and may you individually and collectively be prosperous and happy and an honor to your noble profession.

I am thankful to you one and all for your prosperous for closed to day, for your prosperous for Lard it.

I am thankful to you one and all for your action to-day; for your presence; for your apparent determination to keep the ball rolling, and to give the movement the professional endorsement of this great and noble State. Michigan is not in the habit of doing things by halves, and the promoters of this movement would have deeply regretted anything like back wardness in this business, which would have fallen like a damper on the further prosecution of the work.

wardness in this business, which would have fallen like a damper on the further prosecution of the work.

The tidal wave began to rise slightly with the first number of the Journal, and as each succeding issue pounded and hammered at the question, the movement grew until now the wave threatens to engult the empirical element as the Red Sea did Pharaoh and his host. Illinois led in the van; Wisconsin joined in heartily; Iowa was not slow; and the great Buckeye State formed the quartette, to which is now added the influence and aid of this State Association. With the new recruits of this Association. With the new recruits of this association we will march on to Indiana, and with every assurance of a grand suc cess. Your action of this day, gentlemen, will never be regretted. Already the influence of these conventions and associa-tions are being felt by the empiric element, and now they are not only quacks but quakers, quaking in their boots for fear of the judgment day, when they shall be relegated to their proper spheres, wherever they may be. The importance of the movement, gentlemen, can not be over estimated. I see before me, men who were identified with the profession when it was hardly in as good standing with the public as it is now, when to be a Veterinary Surgeon was a barrier to your entrance to first-class so ciety, when your profession was scarcely recognized by the practitioners of human medicine. To-day, however, the qualified veterinarian is recognized all over the land, and all over the civilized world as able, educated gentlemen, and as much a necessity as any physician in the country. The cause of humanity and the amount of capital invested in live stock demand that the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery should be in the hands of educated and able men aside from this the first law of nature is self-preservation. All of your honorable profession have "burned the midnight

at the upper edge of the cleft when viewed veterinary profession is a hotbed of jealousy, and the one thing lacking is harmony and fellowship and fraternal association. The field of practice is amply large enough for all, and you should be as brethren, working for your mutual good, and with none but the best motives and friendly feeling for all.

Mr. T. E. Daniels, of the Veterinary Journal, and Mr. Robt. Gibbons, of the MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, were elected to honorary membership. The associa tion then adjourned to meet again in this city, Wednesday, September 19, 1883.

The curative power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla i too well known to require the specious aid of any exaggerated or fictitious certificate. Witnesses of its marvellous cures are to-day living in every city and hamlet of the land. Write for names if you want home evidence.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, August 7, 1883. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 1,868 bbls, against

1,681 bbls. last week, and the shipments were 2,431 bbls. The flour market is entirely devoid of ixterest, and although prices are maintained at thei former range, trade is dull and lifeless. Both receipts and stocks are very light, and no one seem o be anxious to secure any amount beyond imm diate wants. Quotations vesterday were as fol

 Roller process.
 \$
 @5 75

 Winter wheats, city brands.
 4 90
 @

 Winter wheat brands, country.
 4 75
 @

 Winter patents.
 6 50
 @ 5

 Minnesota brands.
 6 00
 @ 5

 Minnesota patents.
 7 50
 @8 00
 @4 00 Wheat .- The market the past week, while fa

from active, showed considerable strength, and the tendency was upward. This week has set in with a depressed feeling and values working downward. There is no good reason for the change beyond the lifeless condition of the market, help ed by a feeling of uncertainty induced by heavy eailures in various branches of business within the past few days. Closing quotations here were as follows: No. 1 white. \$1 07%; No. 2 do, \$1 01; No. 3 do, 80c; No. 2 red, \$1 12; rejected, 70c. In futures quotations on the various deals were as follows: August, \$1 07; September \$1 08; October

Corn .- Has received no attention and prices ar unsettled. No. 2 corn would probably bring abou stated the objects of the convention in the 53@531/4c. Yesterday a parcel of rejected sold at

Oats .- Spot are held steadily, and yesterday No. 2 white sold at 37c and No. 2 mixed at 35c. In

futures September sold at 291/4@291/4c. Feed .- In demand, but offerings are light. Bran would command at \$12 75@13; coarse middlings, \$13 50@14, and fine feed \$16@17. For middlings prices are very unsettled. A carload of bran sold yesterday at \$12 75. Butter .- There is a better market for the best

grades, and choice readily commands 17c P b, with 8c sometimes paid. The lower grades are no wanted. Cheese .- The market is unchanged. For choice est State 11@111/2c ? It are the best figures, and

10@101/c for second quality. Eggs.-Fresh are firm at 18c. Beeswax .- Scarce and very firm; quotation

re 30c per lb. Beans .- Market lifeless. Picked, \$2 05@ 10. Unpicked are nominal at \$1 50. Dried Apples .- Quiet at 8@81/2c P h; evapor ated fruit, 14c. .

Hay.-Receivers report a fair inquiry at about \$12 for choice pressed hay; on track it would no command over \$10,50@11. Honey.-Very quiet. Fine white comb

uoted at 15@16c; strained, 121/c. Hops .- Nothing doing. From 35 to 40c ? 1 ould probably be obtained for choice. Onions,-Southern are quoted at \$250@2 75 per

Potatoes .- Market well supplied, with prices anging from \$1 60@1 70 per bbl. Raspberries .- Selling at \$14 per stand. Sup ply very light. Melons.-Fine Delaware water melons \$20@25

per 100, with a fair supply; nutmegs \$6@10 per Daniels, of Chicago, who represented that publication, addressed the meeting in his Peaches.-Fine fruit is selling at \$1 25@1 50

usual quaint and happy manner, as fol-Poultry .- Offering are light, but for live fowls ere is a market at 10@11c \$ D; turkeys 12c; spring chickens, 50@70c per pair.

Pears .- A few in market, and selling at \$6@7 per bbl. Vegetables.-Cabbages are selling at abou \$1 50@1 75 per bbl. With tomatoes the market is well supplied at the rate of \$2@2 50 per bushel. Whortleberries .- Receipts are free and the market well stocked at about \$3 50 per bu for de-

sirable berries. Provisions .- Mess pork has declined; other grades are unchanged. Lard is lower and quiet. Smoked meats active and higher. Mess beef steady and unchanged. Dried beef active, scarce and higher. Quotations in this market are as fol-

_		
١	Mess\$15 00 @\$15	50
		50
١	Clear do 19 00 @ 19	
	Lard in tierces, per b 914@	936
	Lard in kegs, per 1b	10
1	Hams, per fb	131/4
	Shoulders, per D 9 @	914
ш	Choice bacon, per ID 12 @	1216
	Extra Mess beef, per bbl 12 25 @ 12	50
	Tallow, per fb 64@	
Н	Dried beef, per 10 12 @	1716
	HayThe following is a record of the sale	es at

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

The following wer					gust 4,	
The following wer		411			Sheep.	
Chelsea					***	
Leslie Portland					69 14	
Williamston					40	
Drove in				 . 18		
Total		• • •		 130	123	-
	_		_			

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards numbered 130 head, against 144 last week. The supply of western cattle was not as heavy as last week, and as they cost more money in St. Louis, prices ranged higher here. The market was no an active one, but the light supply gave sellers the advantage, and sales were made at an advance of 15 to 25 cents per hundred on butchers cattle. The

tottowing were the closing	
QUOTATIONS:	
Good to choice shipping steers\$5 25	@5 75
Fair shipping steers 4 75	@5 00
Good to choice butchers's steers 5 00	@5 75
Fair butchers' steers 4 50	@4 75
Fair to good mixed butchers' stock 4 50	@5 00
Coarse mixed butchers' stock 3 50	@4 25
Bulls 3 50	@4 00
Stockers 3 75	
Dunning sold Duff & Regan a mixed	lot of 10
head of coarse butchers' stock av 700 lbs	s at \$3 40.
and 7 stockers to Drake av 750 lbs at \$3 7	5.

C Roe sold Rice 9 western heifers av 886 lbs at

C Roe sold Rice 2 western heifers av 886 lbs at \$450.
Tice sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 752 lbs at \$425, and 2 bulls av 620 lbs at \$310.
Ramsey sold Rice 4 feeders av 975 lbs at \$425.
Judson sold Fitzpatrick 6 fair butchers' heifers av 877 lbs at \$450.
Heald sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 775 lbs at \$4, and a bull weighing 1,230 lbs at the same price.
Judson sold Loosenore a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 759 lbs at \$330.
C Roe sold Rice 10 western heifers av 817 lbs at \$420.

\$4.20, Heald sold Drake 7 feeders av 986 lbs at \$4.25. Judson sold Drake 4 stockers av 762 lbs at \$3.80, and 3 av 573 lbs at \$3.50. Sullivan sold Duff & Regan 24 mixed westerns av 816 lbs at \$3 95 & Beck sold Reld 24 mixed westerns av SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 123, against 96 last week. The sheep market was stronger at all points during the past week, and higher price were paid here. Heald sold Fitzpatrick 54 av 78 lbs at \$4. Tice sold Andrews 69 av 70 lbs at \$4.

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 73 this week There were none last week. One lot of 21 av 13: lbs sold at \$5 50, and one of 52 av 161 lbs at \$6.

> King's Yards. Monday, Aug. 6, 1883.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 136 head of cattle on sale, about one half of which were westerns. The attendance of buyers was fair and the market ruled active at fully stronge prices than those at the Central Yards on Satur

Clark sold Meyers 3 thin butchers' heifers av 753 lbs at \$4. Oberhoff sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers av 1,040 lbs at \$5.25. Brocka sold Hersch 11 fair butchers' steers and helfers av 980 lbs at \$5.1256. McHugh sold Genther 4 fair butchers' steers av 935 lbs at \$5. sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers av

McHugh sold Genther 4 fair butchers' steers av 935 lbs at \$5.

Hayes sold Marx a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$4.70.
Clark sold Smith 2 fair butchers' steers av 800 lbs at \$4.75, and 2 bulls av 830 lbs at \$3.50.
Oberhoff sold Knoch a good butchers' steer weighing 1,100 lbs at \$5.25.
Hayes sold Stucker a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 694 lbs at \$4.25.
Kalaher sold Purdy a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 694 lbs at \$4.25.
McHugh sold Baxter 3 fair butchers' heifers av 890 lbs at \$5, and 3 thin ones to Smith av 820 lbs at \$4.50. Hayes sold McGee a mixed lot of 17 head of thin

butchers' stock av 744 lbs at \$3 75.

McHugh sold Petz 6 fair butchers' steers av 860 McHugh sold Petz 6 fair butchers' steers av 860 lbs at \$4.75.

Hayes sold Kammon a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 954 lbs at \$4.20.

Garlock sold Marx 3 thin butchers' steers av 753 lbs at \$4.25, and a bull to Kammon weighing 930 lbs at \$4.25, and a bull to Kammon weighing 930 lbs at \$3.0.

Freeman sold Voght 3 thin butchers' heifers av 703 lbs at \$4.

Goodworth sold John Wreford 2 thin butchers' heifers av 575 lbs at \$4.

SHEEP. Kalaher sold Morey 86 av 71 lbs at \$4. Clark sold Morey 50 av 83 lbs at \$4 25. Morris sold Fitzpatrick 79 av 75 lbs at \$4.

Buffalo

CATTLE-Receipts, 10,000, against 10,727 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with a hhavy supply of cattle and a fairly active trade. Common cattle were a little weak but good grades averaged higher than at the close of the previous week, one load bringing \$6.25 per andred. Good to choice steers brought \$5 65@ 5 90, and good shippers, \$5 20@5 50. Mixed butchers' stock sold at \$3 75@4 50 for poor to good. The supply on Tuesday and Wednesday was moderate and the market firm closing with all the offerings disposed of. Of Michigan cattle 16 steers av 1,470 lbs sold at \$5 75; 20 do av 1.137 lbs at \$5 55; 19 Day 972 lbs at \$5; 22 do av 1,016 lbs at \$4 95; 29 feeders av 732 lbs at \$4 50; 22 do av 920 lbs a \$4 371/2; 13 do av 840 lbs at \$4 40; 24 stockers av 698 lbs at \$4 15; 46 do av 755 lbs at \$4 25; 20 do av 715 lbs at \$4 15. Yesterday the market was fairly active, at about the same rates as on Wednesday last. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Chicago. CATTLE.-Receipts, 39,574, against 36,740 last

reek. Shipments, 16,658. The offerings of cattle on Monday were liberal. The demand was active and prices strong all around. For good to best shipping steers there was an advance of 10 cents per hundred as compared with the closing prices of Saturday. Sales of natives were made at range of \$2 75@6 35 for scalaways to extra steers. Texans sold at \$4 30@4 85 according to quality. The receipts were light on Tuesday and prices advanced another 10 cents. The market continue firm and active up to Friday, when the receipts were largely increased, and before the close prices were off 10@15 cents per hundred, and this was followed on Saturday with a very meak market closing at the following. QUOTATIONS:

Beatty's Organs for \$35 00. Special attention is called to Mayor Beatty's Parlor Organ advertisement in another column. Any of our readers who are in want of Cabinet Organ at a reduced price should order at once from the advertisement as the time is limited to only seven days from the date of this NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSTO

VOL

Horse Matter Work Horse

Crops—Stab Lambs—Pac Horticultural. ciety—Layer Butterfly—H Laying Gra Guava—Har Fruit—Amer cide—Hortic

Editorial.—W Products—W Britain—Cro the Chicago

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The "ECONOMIST" Plow



To the Farmers of Michigan:

GENTLEMEN:-If you can find a plow, the shares of which can be removed when all, and in two minutes time, without one cent of expense, made as good as new, and the operation repeated again and again, if everything else is equal, you want t, do you not? Now, if in addition the plow in question is much lighter, far stronger, will handle

asier, run lighter, and last longer than the plows you are using, do superb work inder all circumstances, and be free of faults or objections-we are sure you want it.

In the " Economist," with its Malleable iron frame, and Reversible Nose and Wing (see cut below), we offer you a plow that will do all this-and more-and hereby invite correspondence with you, with a view to having its merits tested or our own farms, before buying or paying for it.

For Circulars, information, etc., address



ECONOMIST PLOW CO.,

South Bend, Ind.

CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL

WITH OR WITHOUT

Fertilizer Attachment, Spring Hoes or Corn Planter. FORCE FEED GRASS SEEDER Every Fertilizer Drill warranted to sow easily, evenly and accurately any of the various kinds of

Phosphates or Guano Wet or Day. The only Grain Drill having a Special Device for Planting Corn for the Crop. No GRAIN DRILL in the market can perform so great a variety of work. Many thousands in use.

**Send for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET to

JOHNSON, CERE & TRUMAN, 81 & 83 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio. THE WEEDS MULT GO Milk Fever in Cows.



In offering this garden tool to the public, we are confident from last year's experience, and from the testimonials received, that it is superior to any tool heretofore made for the purpose intended i. e. in the garden, flower bed, strawberries, gravel walks, cutting sod, onions, bagies, corn, sorghum, potatoes, etc., being light (weight 8 lbs.) and strong, made of best steel and iron; adjustable to any height of person; cutting from \(\frac{1}{2}\) to inches under ground and 7 inches wide. It is five times the capacity of a common hoe, and with less labor cuts within one-half isch of onions, carrots, etc., without covering with dirt; cuts strawberry runners better than any tool ever made for that purpose, in fact is generally useful and satisfactory. Sample sent on receipt of price (\(\frac{2}{2}\)) to any address \(\frac{1}{2}\) EXTRAORDINARY OPPER FOR 1883.

Owing to the wet season we will deliver the Weed Slayer to any address on receipt of the retail price, \(\frac{2}{2}\), express paid.

Weed Slayer to any man-tail price, \$2, express paid.

PONTIAC NOVELTY WORKS,

Pontiac, Mich.



CATALOGUE OF DUTCH BULBS, Flowering Roots and Choice Winter Wheats ready for mailing August 15th. Send for it. TURNIP SEEDS, new crop ready in July. D. M. FERRY & CO.,

Detroit, Mich.

LINN & EVANS, GENERAL COMMISSION, - IN -

FRUIT AND PRODUCE. W. LINK.

100 South Water Street,

apseowly Chicago, Ill. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free.

All Trains run on Detroit Time.

June 10th, 1883. Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. STATIONS. Accom'n

	11 22
PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S	1 15
BOVINE PANACEA	2 20
	5 45
	P. M. 5 00
	7 47
BOWNING.	5 38
The same of the sa	9 35
The second second	10 15 P. W.
	4 25
	2 20
Parish States	6 10 9 25

The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is also a Panacca for all diseases of a febrile charac-ter in cattle, when given as directed. Sold by druggists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 doses.

PROF. R. JENNINGS' E-vinco Liniment,



The champion Embrocator for Man and Beast Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cents. Prepared only Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cents. Prepared only by PROF. ROBT. JENNINGS, Veterinary Surgeon, 201 First St., Detroit, Mich

It will only cost a cent. M: I: L:K:M:E:N, **BUTCHERS AND GROCERS** Send your address on a postal card and receive information, solid facts and proofs, which will show you how you can save a great deal of money every day, every week and every year, in your business. This is worth looking into. HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO., ?2 Kilby Street Boston, Mass. Depot foot of Fourth street. Ticket offices, 134 (efferson ave., and Depot. All trains arrive and Leave Chicago Time.

Michigan Central R. R.

New York Limited Ex.. Mail, via Main & Air line Day Express... Kal. & Three Rivers Ac \$1.(0 a m *6.35 p m *6.50 p m *12.10 a m *10.20 a m §7.20 p m •7.20 a m GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS. Fast Express *9.55 a m *4.25 p m \$10.10 p m SAGINAW AND BAY CITY TRAINS. Bay City & Sag. Exp.. Marquette & Mackinaw Marquett & Mac'w. Ex. Night Express. *7.20 a m *9.10 a m §5.20 p m †11.20 p m TOLEDO TRAINS. Cincinnati Express.... St. L. Cin, Clev. and Col Grosse Isle Accomition, Canada Division. BUFFALO TRAINS. Leave. going east.

Atlantic Express..... Mail and Accommodt'n Fast Day Express.... New York & Boston Ex Limited Express.... \$9.45 p m *9.45 p m \$3.30 p m \$6.00 p m \$8.25 a m \$7.10 a m §Daily. *Except Sundays. †Except Saturdays. ‡Except Mondays. CHAS. A. WARREN, O. W. RUĞGLES,
City P. & T. Agt. Gen'l P. & T. Agt.,
June 10, 1883. Detroit, Mich. Chicago, Ill.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH-ERN RAILWAY.

Cincinnati, Colum's and The 7 50 p m train will arrive, and the 3 45 p m train depart from the Fourth street depot. Office trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. Daily except Sunday.

Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenue

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE BAIL-

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail... Arrive. Bepart #9:46 a m #9:47 a m #9:46 a m #9:46 a m #9:47 a m #9:4 on Day Trains.

*Daily except Sundays †Daily.
C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt.

DETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

Accom n. Accom n. Accom n. A. M. P. M. 8 30 L. Marquette. A 5 50 9 42 Onota 4 33 10 35 Au Train 4 90 11 35 Munising 3 18 1 15 Seney. 1 35 2 16 McMillan 12 34 2 40 Dollarville. 12 10 56 10 35 Au Train
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A. M. Via M. C. R. R.
6 35 Bay City
10 25 Port Huron
10 25 Port Huron
10 25 Jackson
11 45 Lansing
12 05 Jackson
11 45 Detroit
A. M. Via G. R. & I. R. R.
6 10 Grand Rapids
4 43 Howard City
1 00 Fort Wayne
8 05 Lansing .Lansing......

9 25 11 15 Detroit..... 6 35 5 45 Connections are made at St. Ignace with: The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all points in Michigan and in the east, south and southeast. Trains leave Mackinaw City 8 30 a.m. and 9 50 p. m. The Grand Rapids & Indiana R.R. for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the Southand East.

Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts, and with boat lines for Duluth and the Northwest.

Trains daily except Sunday. Trains daily except Sunday.

D. McCOOL,
Gen'l Sup't.,
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Marquette, Mich.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R.

Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and City Ticket Office 167 Jefferson Avenue.

A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Aga
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL-

June 25th, 1883. Trains leave and arrive at Brush Street depot, etroit time, as follows:

Detroit time, as follows:

Trains Leave—2 A. M., for Saginaw and Bay Giky.

Mail at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand

Haven and Milwaukce.

Grand Rapids Express at 6:00 P. M.

Night Express at 10:20 P. M. for Grand Rapids

and Grand Haven. Sleeping car attached.

Trains Arrive—Through Mail at 5:20 P. M.

Detroit Express at 12:15 P. M.

Night Express at 10:20 P. M.

Holly Express at 10:20 P. M.

T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit. Crains Leave-

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